The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 61. MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Blaine, Pittsburgh, Wednesday.

—What a royal reception the people will give the Maine statesman on Wednesday.

—"What shall the harvest be" in Indiana and Ohio? Wait till to-morrow.

—Miller, the rascally Montreal jeweler, has escaped from his jailers again.

—The rebel claims only aggregate $2,303,-622,386, according to the official figures.

—Campaigning with the rifle is the way they secure Democratic victories in the South.

—Marshal MacMahon says that the military reorganization of France is his first anxiety.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved and new elections ordered for November 1.

—The best time to see the Centennial, hints the Danbury *News*, is when your wife

day night
that line
port, and
Autumn
delightful

—The cool, crisp mornings have at last arrived, when we are all prepared to exclaim in the language of Henry Clay: "It is nicer to be abed than be President.

—Now that James Lick is dead, leaving several millions of dollars to be scrambled for, the situation of the average American tramp becomes more unendurable than ever.

—At President White's reception at Ithaca a cold collation is called "the physical basis of life." It is thus that existence is made ideal and worthy of men of science.

—A Philadelphia man has been arrested on the charge of assaulting a Canadian live stock exhibitor because the latter refused to "stir up the animal" he had on exhibition.

—The rising operatic star in Paris is Mlle. Etelka Gerster, a young Hungarian girl, aged 19. She is described as not beautiful, but "pure-looking" and classic. Her voice is a soprano.

—The story that Secretary Fish has bought for 16,000,000 roubles the port of Okhotsh, in Siberia, needs a good deal of confirmation. It would cost more troubles than roubles. Okhotsh a weasel asleep!—*Graphic.*

—"Fanny monkey," said Mrs. Partington, as she saw him patiently sitting, "but he sets as if he had plumbago in the back, and I could wish there wuz more hair on his reprehensible tail. I cannot yet believe, neither, that they're our posterity."

—Mr. Dorsheimer scolded a servant at a Utica Hotel the other day for his dilatoriness in bringing him water. The man court eously apologized by saying: "Shure, Mr. Dorsheimer, it isn't always convanient to dhraw water as it is to dhraw mile-age."

—A correspondent who saw George Bancroft in Philadelphia a few days ago writes us: "It is melancholy to reflect that this distinguished man has reached the age of seventy-six without exhibiting signs of impotance for his 'History of the United States.'" We could hardly expect it in an age when the most flagitious offenders are permitted to go unwhipped of justice.

—Advertisement from a Black Hills newspaper: "It having been quite generally given out that Captain Ben had departed from his vale of tears, an opportunity is here offered to view his remains and witness the rise of the first corpse of the flour, shoulders, bacon, hams, coffee, shelf goods, and a complete wholesale stock of the finest liquors and cigars ever brought into the Hills."

—Von Madai, the Berlin General of Police, is a Grand Vizier to the Emperor. He knows all the secrets of the metropolis, and faithfully reports the most important of them to the Emperor's own ear. The people never see him except on horseback, and in a resplendent uniform. If his head can concentrate 10,000 men at any given point of the city, with fifteen minutes' notice, to such a stage of efficiency has his system of mounted police advanced.

—A Tilden man, while playing draw poker in a saloon, was so terribly overcome and shocked by some one entering and announcing that "Bob Ingersoll is an infidel" that, in a moment of absent-mindedness, he drew two aces out of his boot-leg, raked in his opponent's pile, and mournfully remarked that "the Republican organization is becoming more corrupt daily." An hour later he was shouting for Tilden and Re-hic-form," as a policeman guided his unsteady steps to the station.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Ohio has more than one-fourteenth part of the population of the United States. There are about 60,000 visitors daily at the International Exposition from the United States. Of these Ohio has her full quota. Of the visitors from Ohio probably four-fifths are Republicans. According to the reckoning there are near 3,500 Ohio Republicans at the Exposition, of whom a large majority are voters. To let this great State fall, through default, into Democratic hands, and be made the turning point of a party victory which would surrender the Government to the rebel leaders, would be a poor celebration of the American Centennial.

—The most cowardly apology ever made for rapine and murder is contained in the London *Standard*, the Turkish organ in England, and the organ of the Tory party. In discussing Mr. Baring's recent report upon the atrocities in Bulgaria, it says: "They (the massacres) prove to us the folly of those who would provoke still worse atrocities by driving to desperation a people who have shown in so terrible a manner that if they are to perish they will not perish alone." This is worse than Disraeli's levity, for that had a certain element of boldness. The *Standard's* defense of the murder of women and children is simply and gratuitously cowardly. It is hardly less brutal than the atrocities themselves.

—Speaking of recent failures in New York the *Tribune* pertinently says, "every failure of a savings bank is a loss to a community out of all proportion to the money actually sunk. The errors in management which bring about such a result should be classed with the criminal carelessness that explodes the boiler of a passenger steamboat or causes a railway collision. The officers who brink such a bank down to destruction should be dealt with summarily by law, as the violators of a trust. In each instance of the suspension of a savings bank, a searching investigation should follow; if for no other reason, so that the banks which are not yet in straits may have their dangers pointed out while there is time to avoid them."

—A characteristic story is told of the late Democratic raid from Baltimore to the Indianapolis soldiers' reunion. At Belpre the hungry horde poured into the railroad eating saloon, kept by the B. & O. Company, and enjoyed a good breakfast. When they were well gorged, one of them went out, paid his bill like a man, and then, trying to imitate the voice of the conductor, shouted, "All aboard." The plan was evidently preconceived, as every man of them rushed out to the train, without so much as looking to the manager, who saw, with amazement, so many good breakfasts running away with no recompense for their preparation. He went to the train, which was not yet ready to start, and told them if they were gentlemen they would settle their bills. This was high sport for the roughs, and not one paid his bill. Since then, the managers of the company have been a little anxious to find out how many breakfasts were stolen at Belpre.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Narrow Escape of Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cameron.

ROCK ISLAND, October 7.—General Sherman and Secretary of War Cameron arrived from the West this morning and spent the day here as guests of G. W. Flagler, commander of the arsenal. In the evening, while riding out, the horses became unmanageable, and threw the party out of their carriage, inflicting serious, but not dangerous, wounds on Col. Flagler, and bruising the others of the party. This evening Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cameron left for Chicago.

Marine News.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Arrived—The steamships Illinois, from Liverpool, and Faderland, from Antwerp.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—Arrived—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool.

FARTHER POINT, October 7.—Arrived—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool.

LONDON, October 7.—The steamship Elysia, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Arrived—The steamers City of Berlin, from Liverpool, and St. Germain, from Havre.

The Yellow Fever Scourge.

SAVANNAH, October 7.—The interments to-day were twenty-two, of which thirteen were from yellow fever. Of the burials, nine were colored people.

SAVANNAH, October 8.—To-day the interments were eleven, of which eight were from yellow fever. Four of the interments were colored persons. Capt. Bail, of the brig Mary C. Roosevelt, died at Tybie, and Thomas Smith, formerly of Virginia, died to-day.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, October 7.—The Democratic majority in ninety-two counties is 60,000. Forty-two counties to hear from will make the majority 80,000 at least. The Legislature will stand: Senate, forty-three Democrats and one Republican. The House has six Republicans, three colored.

FIRST EDITION.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

That Letter from Mr Blaine.

The Case of Neal Dow Fully Explained—A Record that is Not Savory to Democrats.

TOLEDO, O., October 5, 1876.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I observe in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday a letter from Bion Bradbury, Esq., an attorney at law of Portland, Maine, in regard to the decision made by Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, in the now famous Neal Dow case. Mr. Bradbury is counsel for the plaintiff in that suit, is fully committed to all its dangerous doctrines, and is well-known in Maine as one of the most rancorous and uncompromising of partisan Democrats. He is a fair and full type of the men whom the loyal Republican sentiment of the North will have to fight to the bitter end on all questions of this kind. Only two or three points of Mr. Bradbury's letter require my attention, and I am compelled to write "on the wing," and of course very hastily.

Mr. Bradbury intimates that I have had in my possession, ever since my Boston speech of September 18th, a letter from Judge Clarke, of New Hampshire, who sat with Judge Clifford, and dissented from his opinion. The inference Mr. Bradbury desires the public to draw is that I have concealed or withheld Judge Clarke's letter all that time. The truth is Judge Clarke's letter was not written till September 23d, mailed the 23d, and has been following me from point to point, and finally reached me at Cincinnati three days since. The letter is as follows, and I give it *verbatim et literatim:*

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 22, 1876.

My Dear Mr. Blaine:

My attention has been called to a passage of your speech at Boston, in which you refer to a suit against Neal Dow, recently heard by Judge Clifford and myself at Portland.

Your statement of the case is substantially correct, and forcibly illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims, and yet it may do injustice to Judge Clifford by leaving an impression that he is in favor of paying such claims. I hardly think this is so, and no such inference can be drawn from his conduct or decision in this case. He heard the case in the first instance sitting alone. Neither Judge Shepley nor Judge Fox could sit with him. He had the case at Bangor and at Portland. It presented a question of great national importance and of fine pleading. He did not wish to decide it alone, and it could in only one way be carried to the Supreme Court, to wit, a certificate of division between two Judges, because the amount being about $1,700, it could not go up on writ of error. To enable the parties, therefore, if they wish, to take the case to the Supreme Court he sent for me to come and sit with him, and sign the certificate of difference, as I did.

One great difficulty in the case is, General Dow let a judgment go by default in a court recognized by Judge Shepley while Military Governor of New Orleans, and that judgment is now sued here. The judgment is conclusive if the Court had jurisdiction, and the Court was recognized by the Military Governor, and its process was duly served on General Dow.

The case is one of difficulty, but I am quite certain Judge Clifford is anxious it should be decided right.

Yours truly,

DANIEL CLARKE.

It will be observed that Judge Clarke frankly says that my *"statement of the case was substantially correct,"* and further, that it *"forcibly illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims."* These remarks of Judge Clarke sufficiently answer Mr. Bradbury's ill-tempered, ill-mannered, untruthful assertions respecting the main point at issue.

I am not responsible for the report of my speech at Warren as quoted by Mr. Bradbury. I never saw the reporter's notes, and never read the extract quoted by Mr. Bradbury until I saw it in his letter. But I was assuredly reported incorrectly. I certainly never dreamed of calling Judge Clifford "a *hungry* Democrat." I am too familiar with the Judge's well-fed and portly dimensions to apply to him any such absurd characterization. Neither did I reflect on his personal or official integrity. On the contrary, I state that one of the most alarming features of the decision was that Judge Clifford belonged to that gnarled, twisted, ingrained, incurable school of Bourbon Democracy that *honestly* believes in just such dangerous and destructive doctrines as are covered by this decision.

Mr. Bradbury says that the only point involved in Judge Clifford's decision was the question of jurisdiction of the Louisiana Court. Precisely. The Louisiana Court gave judgment against a colonel of the Union army for property seized and appropriated by a foraging squad of the regiment; judgment taken by default, Colonel Dow being with his command in the field, utterly unable to respond to a summons, and certainly not dreaming that civil suits could be brought in the country of the insurgents against officers of the invading army of the Union. I have always stated the case with accuracy—and neither Judge Clifford nor Mr. Bradbury can show why every other officer of the Union army may not, in like manner, be sued for all the property which his command may have seized and appropriated during the four years of the rebellion. Judge Clifford's decision is far worse than if it sustained a suit brought since the war, for it distinctly recognizes, if it does not positively affirm, that while the war was actually going on, Jefferson Davis, an officer of the Union army was bound at whatever peril it might be to the Union cause, to leave his command when summoned by a local court in the heart of the rebellious country. And Judge Clifford, while looking at the facts which notoriously surrounded the case—nay, shutting his eyes to these facts when it required a great effort to close them—recognizes the jurisdiction of a Louisiana court to interfere at the very crisis of the war with the operations of the Union army. Judge Clarke says: "Judge Clifford has had the case *a long time* under advisement, it presenting a case of grave national importance." Long time! referred to by Judge Clarke covers at least eight years, I am told. It is not for me to say that Judge Clifford has not had good reasons for withholding his opinion for this "long time," but it cannot fail to strike the country that the decision is promulgated just at the time that Judge Clarke thinks there is "danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims." I have no right to comment on Judge Clifford's motives, and do not assume to judge them, but I have a perfect right to discuss the mood and tense of his remarkable opinion. And the danger concealed under that opinion is greatly enhanced by the reported expression of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, that *"every soldier who marched across Southern soil was a trespasser, and liable to suit for damages in an action for trespass."* Ex-Governor Underwood, of Vermont, declares that Mr. Tilden made this identical declaration to him during the war.

The dangers to which I call attention, as exemplified by Judge Clifford's opinion, were substantially these:

1. That an army officer can be sued and compelled by judgment of court to pay for property seized by him or his soldiers at the South during the war.

2. That in such a suit, by decision of the Supreme Court touching cotton cases before the Court of Claims, no proof whatever can be required that the plaintiff was not a rebel, but that he may recover without such proof.

3. That such a suit may be brought and judgment recovered in any Southern State Court, and then the judgment sued in a United States Court at the North, and the judgment affirmed and the officer compelled to pay by the process of the United States Court.

No answer has been made to any of these points by Mr. Bradbury. He says that Bradish Johnson, the plaintiff, was in fact loyal, but he does not assert that any such fact was proved, or that Judge Clifford's opinion makes any distinction whatever between a loyal citizen and a rebel. And this point illustrates the very danger I have been trying to point out and most forcibly presents the rapid progress we are making towards paying Southern claims regardless of the loyalty of the claimant.

With the Republican party in power the United States Treasury is safe from the frightful raid now impending over it. But what, I ask, may be apprehended from a Democratic Congress, a Democratic President and Democratic Judges?

The passage of one short law covering only three points would bankrupt the United States Government and destroy our public credit. These points are:

1. That no proof of loyalty shall be required of any claimant before the Southern claims commission, now in session, or before any other department of the Government other than that required by the United States Supreme Court in suits at law; *i. e., no proof at all.*

2. That the statutes of limitation shall not apply in case of any war claims otherwise allowable against any individual or against the United States. If there be any question of law about the power to revive a claim against an individual, once barred by statute of limitation, there is certainly none as to the power of the Government to revive it *as against itself*, and that is the point principally affecting the United States Treasury and the loyal taxpayers of the country.

3. That "reasonable compensation may be recovered by *all* citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war," and in these words I am but quoting the language of a bill now pending in the U. S. House of Representatives, introduced by a Democrat and under consideration by the Democratic Judiciary Committee to whom it was referred in February last, and who did not report it back to the House, but held it for consideration until after the Presidential election. Why did they not report adversely upon it, promptly and decidedly?

The courteous tone in which Judge Clarke refers to his belief in Judge Clifford's intention to do right belongs to the amenities of the Bench, and with these I am not dealing at present. I only see that Judge Clifford did not agree with Judge Clarke, and end, as he might then and there, all dangerous claims of this character. I only see that Judge Clifford's great influence on the Supreme Bench, based on his long service and his learning in the law, has all been thrown on the Southern, or Rebel, side of this mighty question. In short, in the very language of Judge Clarke, I only see that the case "fully illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims." And seeing these things and believing these things, I have exposed them wherever I have spoken, and shall continue to do so to the end of the Presidential campaign.

Very respectfully,

J. G. BLAINE.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Five Men Perish in a Burning Vessel.

A Lighted Match Thrown Away by a Careless Smoker the Cause.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A fire broke out to-day on the German bark Europa, at pier 43 East river. She was in the dry dock, being caulked, when a large quantity of hemp took fire. John Casey, caulker, was fatally burned, and John Sirver, another workman, probably fatally. After a short time the flames were extinguished, and the firemen made an examination of the hold when were discovered the horribly burned bodies of Thomas Ingraham, Lewis Sullivan, George Sill, Wm. Furlong and James McDonald, workmen employed in making the repairs. The Europa was engaged in the petroleum trade, and the timbers being saturated with the oil, the flames spread with frightful rapidity, cutting off all escape of the men working below.

Later.—The Europa was hauled on the large balance dry dock at the foot of Rutgers street on Friday, for the purpose of receiving a general overhauling. The ship being chartered, and it being urgently important that she be made ready as expeditiously as possible, a large force of caulkers, ship carpenters and blacksmiths were put to work this morning. These men were scattered all over the vessel, and were busy. At about half-past 9 o'clock, four ship carpenters and caulkers were in the lower hold, boring the sides to see if the planks were sound, while the caulkers had brought their oakum, oil and pitch into the hold to have it at hand when required. A ship carpenter named John Casey was with the rest in the forehold, testing planks. He struck a match for the purpose of lighting his pipe, and having done so, threw a burning match on the floor. A large pile of oakum was close by, and the match set it on fire. Casey, in endeavoring to smother the flames, was fatally burned. The flooring of the vessel, saturated with kerosene, benzine and other combustible liquids, in a moment caught fire, which spread with lightning rapidity, and the entire hold from stem to stern was a mass of fire, converting it into a frightful death trap. The workmen in the hold were cut off from the air. They were in a tomb filled with fire. Some at work amidships were completely surrounded by the flames. Those not in the middle of the hold were exposed to the deathly fumes which arose from the fire, and fell suffocated. The flames extinguished, the police and firemen went into the hold, and soon found in various parts of the bark the bodies of five men, all ship carpenters. The bodies were removed to the Seventh precinct station house and placed side by side upon the floor in the back room. The men's faces are blackened and begrimed with smoke and badly distorted, indicating the terrible agony they endured before death came to their relief. Their clothes in some places were almost burned through. The Coroner's office was immediately informed, and Coroner Eickhaff went to the spot in company with officer Healy. He impannelled a jury at the Madison Street Police Station, viewed the bodies, and a permit was granted for their removal. Deputy Coronor Marsh ordered all the bodies to be taken to the Morgue, where a *post mortem* examination is to be made, and an inquest held. As far as could be ascertained the victims were all married men, with large families, who are wholly unprovided for. The excitement in the vicinity of the dry dock was intense, as all the men were well known in the neighborhood, having been employed around the dock many years.

THE "UNITED SOUTH."

A Reign of Terror in South Carolina—The Ex-Rebels Again at Work—An Appeal from Republicans to the General Government for Protection—Proclamation by Gov. Chamberlain.

CHARLESTON, October 7.—The *News and Courier* correspondent telegraphed last night from Columbia that the report of the deputy marshals sent to investigate the recent collision between whites and blacks at Ellenton has led Gov. Chamberlain to issue a proclamation ordering all white militia companies or organizations to surrender their arms and disband at once. In case of their refusing to do so, he will next proclaim the State to be in a condition of domestic violence, and will inform President Grant to that effect, and call upon him to suppress it. Also that Elliott, Cardozo, Dunn, Rainey, Straker, T. B. Johnson and Gleaves, of the Republican Executive Committee, have issued an address to the people of the United States, similar to their Hamburg address, and purporting to give a correct statement of the position of affairs here. It sets forth the claims of the Republican party of South Carolina upon the support of the people of the United States, reaffirms the charges against the white people of intimidation, proscription, &c., and appeals to the great American people for their sympathy and support, as they are powerless, they say, to defend themselves against the aggression of their enemies, and powerless to protect their persons and property. They appeal, in conclusion, to the General Government to rescue them from the hands of the very men who are again seeking to sap its foundations by new modes of attack.

COLUMBIA, October 7.—Governor Chamberlain issued a proclamation to-day, in which he says it has become impracticable in his judgment to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial process the laws of the State within certain counties, and it having been made known to him that illegal organizations, known as rifle clubs, exist in the State, and as they are forbidden by State laws, he forbids their existence, and orders that they be disbanded within three days, and that if this order is disregarded he will exhaust his own powers, and then appeal to the United States Government.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 8.—The State Democratic Executive Committee has issued an address denouncing Gov. Chamberlain's recent proclamation as unwarranted by law and facts, and as issued to furnish a pretext for asking for troops. In response to a letter from General Hampton, Chief Justice Moses says he knows nothing to lead them to conclude that South Carolina is an armed camp, or that any arm is needed more potent than the law. Associate Justice Willard and Judges Mackey and Cook, Republicans, have written a letter denying knowledge of the statements in the proclamation. Mackey charges Chamberlain with conspiracy against free ballot.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The attendance at Jerome Park to-day was large, the weather fine and the track in good condition. The first race was for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction, one mile and an eighth. The race was won by Waco. Time 2:00.

The second race was the annual sweepstakes for three year olds, two miles and an eighth. Sultana, Oldlace and Virginia started, and in this order passed the winning post. Time 3:56¾.

In the Champagne stakes for two year olds, three quarters of a mile, Bombast, the favorite, won. Time 1:19¼.

The fourth race was for a purse of $600, all ages, one mile and three quarters. Picole won easily. Time 3:16¾.

The fifth race was for a purse of $500, for maidens, three year olds, one mile. Outcast won, Cyclone second, Courier third. Time 1:48.

LONDON, October 7.—R. W. Boyd, of Gateshead, beat J. H. Sadler, of Surbeton, by five lengths in a sculling race to-day on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Hartfords, 11; Cincinnatis, 6.

MEMPHIS, October 7.—Reds, 8; Columbus Buckeyes, 3.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in the Turkish Provinces.

A Turkish Attack Repulsed by Montenegrins.

TURKEY.

The Peace Proposals.

VIENNA, October 7.—Though the Porte was on Thursday positively to give an answer to the proposals of the powers, there is no information of this answer having been officially handed to the ambassadors. Sir Henry Elliott on Thursday presented his credentials to the Sultan. The supposition is, therefore, by no means excluded that Elliott's representations succeeded at the last moment in altering the Sultan's resolution, or at any rate in gaining a respite which offers a chance of avoiding a rupture, which, after the tenor of the Porte's reply, seemed all but certain. The Grand Vizier on Wednesday declared that the acceptance of the proposals was impossible, as it would be equivalent to the Sultan abdicating the sovereignty of the three provinces. The respite which seems to have been gained may be used for finding a way out of the difficulty. The idea of returning to the original demand, and asking before all things the conclusion of a longer armistice, seems to have presented itself. There are good some hopes that the negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro have gone further than a renewal of the truce, and that there has been an approach between the two countries on the basis of the cession of Niksic to Montenegro. The valley of the Tutta, near Podgoritza, is mentioned as comprised in this eventual cession.

RAGUSA, October 7.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, consented on Friday to a suspension of hostilities pending the conclusion of a regular armistice, on the condition that the forts occupied by the Turks should be only provisioned sufficiently for present requirements. This result is attributed to the action of the British consul, and has caused a great sensation among the Sclavs.

The Guaranteeing Powers in Harmony.

PESTH, October 7.—The Hungarian Premier, Ticzy, declared in the Diet yesterday that all guaranteeing powers were acting in harmony, and that the Russian Government, in consequence of an understanding with Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, had adopted energetic measures against the "espose" of volunteers, and had prohibited any more furloughs to soldiers.

The Greeks Aroused.

ATHENS, October 7.—Demonstrations have taken place at Patreas, Zante and the Piracus in behalf of the Greek population of Turkey, and urging Greece to make military preparations. The movement is becoming general.

Complimentary Visit to the Czar.

BUCHAREST, October 7.—An embassy, representing Prince Charles of Roumania, and consisting of the Premier, War Minister, the Prince's aide de camp and Chamberlain, starts for Levadia to-day to pay a complimentary visit to the Czar.

BELGRADE, October 7.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that Ristics, the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is making great efforts to obtain peace or an armistice.

Turks Repulsed by Montenegrins.

LONDON, October 7.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Ragusa reports that Moukhtar Pasha surprised the Montenegrins on Saturday and carried three entrenched positions, but the Turkish troops were subsequently driven back. The Montenegrins have captured Lubinje and other Turkish villages, and cut the telegraph wires between Trebinje and Mostar.

MEXICO.

The Revolution.

HAVANA, October 7.—The mail steamer arrived to-day from Mexico, bringing advices to the 29th ult. On the day of the steamer leaving Vera Cruz the *El Progresso* published a dispatch from Orizabo, announcing the capture of Donato Guerros and the taking of Chihuahua by Government forces. Three hundred prisoners were captured.

The opposition paper, *El Pueblo*, publishes intelligence that 1,800 Federal troops in Sinaloa have pronounced in favor of General Tomas Mejia, and that Gen. Mariscal, the commander, with a small escort, had arrived at Mazatlin. Not much credit is given to the statements.

Congress in Session.

Congress is now in session. The President has asked for an extension of extraordinary powers to the end of April next. A bill is before Congress to revive the so-called La Fragua press law, issued before the publication of the constitution, with the addition of empowering the President to punish infringing editors with imprisonment not exceeding two years or four hundred dollars fine. It is believed that as soon as these laws are passed Congress will proclaim its re-election, one hundred and seven members being in favor of that measure and forty-five opposed to it. About sixty members are absent. Serious events are expected if this re-election measure is carried out.

General Alatarre is stationed at Tehucan with about three thousand men. General Diaz remains in Oaxaca. All military operations are at a stand-still. The municipality of the City of Mexico have tendered to the Government the $800,000 charity fund they possess, invested in real estate, the Government paying to the charity from the income of the custom house in Mexico the sum of $25,000 yearly.

It is stated that the States of Guanajuato, Mexico and Aguas Calientes will soon be declared in a state of siege.

GREAT BRITAIN.

America's Protection of Her Industries.

LONDON, October 7.—The Sheffield *Telegraph* to-day publishes the following: In consequence of the injury to the Sheffield trade by America's heavy protective duties, representations have been made to Earl Carnovan, Secretary for the Colonies, suggesting that heavy import duties be imposed in retaliation on American products, both in England and her colonies. To these representations Lord Carnovan replied on Friday that "As will be seen on reflection, the proposal is not one which Her Majesty's Government could entertain."

The Bulgarian Atrocities.

The tone of Lord Derby's dispatch to Sir Henry Elliott regarding the Bulgarian atrocities, issued last last night, is very severe. He points out the advisability of placing the disturbed districts immediately under an energetic commissioner, who should either be a Christian or be assisted by Christian counsellors. This arrangement should be provisional, and without prejudice to any future arrangements which may be made in concert with the other powers.

CUBA.

Return of the Captain Genral to Havana.

HAVANA, October 6, VIA KEY WEST, October 7.—Captain General Jovellar unexpectedly returned to this city yesterday morning. His sudden return after the papers had said he went to make arrangements for a winter campaign excites comment. Some say he could not get beyond Los Cruces on account of the rebels in that neighborhood, but the most probable reason is he has received intelligence of his being superceded in the Captain Generalship. This change would make the present precarious situation still worse. Gen. Jovellar, when he started from here, took $150,000 gold with him to pay some of the arrears to the troops. Two battalions of Spanish troops are reported to have revolted for not receiving their arrears of pay. The *Diario* emphatically denies the report that General Jovellar is to be relieved from the Captain Generalship.

MALTA.

Controversy Over a Fugitive Slave.

LONDON, October 9.—Advices from Malta report another controversy arisen at Tripoli between United States Consul Vidal and the Pasha regarding a fugitive slave protected by the former. Cuthbert Jones, who is to succeed Vidal, leaves to-morrow for Tripoli, and is expected soon to settle the dispute.

CHINA.

Apology to England.

SHANGHAI, October 7.—An Imperial edict has been published expressing regret for Margary's murder, and affirming the right of foreigners to travel through the country and enjoy the protection of the authorities. An envoy with a letter of apology for the Yunyan outrage is to go to England at once.

Centennial Admissions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—The paying admissions to the Exhibition on Saturday were 72,616.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

Republican Majorities on the Candidate Receiving the Smallest Vote on the State Ticket—Former Reports of the Republican Victory Confirmed.

DENVER, Col., October 7.—The following are the Republican majorities on the candidate receiving the smallest vote on the State ticket: Arapahoe county, 388; Clear Creek county, 40; Elbert county, 11; Elpasco county, 324; Gilpin county, 283; Grand county, 45; Larimer county, 50; Park county, 55; Summit county, 14; Weld county, 37; Boulder county, 461; Saguache county, 123; Costella county, estimated, 300; Conejos county, estimated, 200; Hinsdale county, estimated, 50; San Juan county, estimated, 50; Rio Grande county, estimated, 50.

The following counties have given Democratic majorities: Bent, 206; Douglass, 51; Fremont, 52; Pueblo, 187; Jefferson, 1. The Democrats claim majorities as follows: In Huerfano county, 300; Lake county, 50; Laptata county, 100; Los Animas county, 500. But no official returns have been received from these four counties. This embraces all the counties in the State and it will be seen from the figures that after allowing all that is claimed by the Democrats in the four last mentioned counties, the Republican majority will be 1,304 on their State ticket, and official returns already in show that they have the Legislature in both branches by at least two-thirds of all the members.

Later.

DENVER, COL., October 8.—Later returns from counties not heretofore officially reported only confirm the result in this State as heretofore reported in these dispatches. The aggregate of the Republican majorities for members of the Legislature will exceed 2,000. This is probably due to the fact that the Legislature has the selection of the three electoral votes of Colorado for President. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican in both branches.

THE SOUTH'S GRAB GAME.

How Rebel War Claims Foot Up—The Figures from Official Records—The Claims More than the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Studious endeavors have been made to mislead the public as to the amount of claims which were introduced in the House of Representatives last Winter. Democratic speakers maintain that no considerable number of claims was passed. This is so, but it was an electioneering trick. These bills were purposely and avowedly withheld until after the Presidential campaign. The official books of the House have not been accessible to Republicans, but from advance sheets of the *Congressional Record* of the session it is now possible to give the number and the amount of these claims definitely. The result is astounding.

The total sum proposed to be appropriated is $400,000 more than our entire National debt, and amounts to $2,503,622,386. This was done at the first session of the present Congress in one House. The classification of these claims is as follows: Rebel Hungarian Premier, had adopted energetic measures against the "espose" of volunteers, and had prohibited any more furloughs to soldiers.

The total sum proposed to be appropriated is $400,000 more than our entire National debt, and amounts to $2,503,622,386. This was done at the first session of the present Congress in one House. The classification of these claims is as follows: Rebel claims on the Mississippi river, $5,250,000; rebuilding bridges in West Virginia, $200,000; refund of cotton tax, $68,-072,000; supplies used or destroyed, $1,205,-163,000; use and occupation of property, $1,205,163,000; return of property captured property, $9,000,000; refund and remission of direct tax, $5,153,886; disloyal mail contractors, $350,000; disloyal claimants, under the repeal section 3,480 of the Revised Statutes, $500,000; private relief bills, $4,170,300; total, $2,503,622,386.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Postmastership at Augusta, Georgia.

The President has appointed Lafayette McClaws as Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., vice Chas. H. Prince, suspended under the tenure of office act. The previous appointment of McLaws to be Postmaster at Savannah is thereby canceled, and Postmaster Clark continues in that office.

Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

The arrangements for the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee in Washington on October 18th and 19th are completed. The annual address will be delivered by Hon. John M. Thayer, of Wyoming, who commanded a division in that army. The McPherson statue will be unveiled on the 18th, when Hon. Jno. A. Logan, who commanded the army after Gen. McPherson's death, will deliver an oration, and General Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary of the society, will give a history of the statue. The statue is equestrian, and very beautiful and chaste in design. Extensive preparations are being made for the reception and entertainment of members, including an excursion to Mt. Vernon. The headquarters of the Society will be at the Arlington Hotel.

Yesterday's Revival Services in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 8.—Notwithstanding Mr. Moody's absence to-day, the revival meetings have been largely attended. Maj. Whittle has been an acceptable and successful substitute for Mr. Moody. Eight thousand people listened to his address at the tabernacle this afternoon. He gave a bible reading based on the "Idea of Christ as the witness sent from Heaven to testify concerning man, God and Salvation." Mr. Moody himself has given no more admirable and effective presentation of Scriptures. Two large prayer meetings held after the services were attended by eight hundred people. The pastors of the city churches have generally preached revival sermons to large audiences to-day. Mr. Moody will be back for next Sunday's services.

QUARTERLY FIRES.

Report of Fire Marshal Livingston.

The report of Fire Marshal Livingston for the quarter ending September 30th, shows that the whole number of fires or fire alarms during the period was 94, being nine more than the previous three months. Of the fires six were from carbon oil lamps, (carelessness or accident); three from careless use of benzine and alcohol; four from careless use of fire, and two from carelessness in the use of matches; two were from Chinese crackers and fireworks; eight from defective flues; seven from foul chimneys (generally needless alarms); four were false or no occasion for alarm, three were furnace stacks or cupolas, eight incendiary fires of occupied buildings and eight of unoccupied buildings; two from leakage and gas from oil stills, five from lightning, twelve from sparks from chimneys, two from furnaces, two from spark in iron works, two from spontaneous combustion or gas in oil tanks, one from green fire, one from thieves after robbery, eight from causes unknown, and four suspicious.

The reported value of property where fires occurred was $453,250; gross loss, $179,305.21; aggregate insurance on same, $320,985; adjusted, $277,300; insurance unpaid, $43,685. Amount of insurance paid, $115,198.05; unpaid, about $24,625. The total insurance loss for the quarter was $139,823.05. The insurance loss for the same period of time—in July, August and September—last year, was $60,098.52, being $79,724.13 greater this quarter, and $84,541.77 in excess of last quarter, ending July 1, 1876. The principal insurance losses were as follows: American Oil Works, $20,705; Commis Oil Works, $5,000; Spang, Chalfant & Co., $8,980.74; cooper shop, Allegheny, $9,000; Lindsay, McCutcheon & Co., $27,642; R. Wightman's works, $5,787; Mansfield fire, $20,000; Passenger Railway stables, Allegheny, $8,000; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, $1,200. The total insurance loss on nine fires was $163,550, and the amount paid $106,314 74.

The Marshal concludes his report thus: "The efficiency of our fire department has been generally kept up to its accustomed good standing, and only lacks "Printz's automatic relief valve," which puts the controlling power of the discharge of the water in the hands of the pipeman, to make it up to the times in all its appliances This valve is recommended by the National Association of Chiefs of Fire Departments, and has, I am informed, been adopted by most of the fire departments in our cities."

Oil Shipments.

The shipments of crude petroleum from the oil regions last month, exclusive of Bradford, aggregated 1,075,572 barrels. The following table gives a comparative statement of the shipments of each month of this and last year:

		1876.	1876.
January,	bbls.	441,778	629,267
February,	"	361,000	504,996
March,	"	714,205	593,521
April,	"	736,423	570,198
May,	"	633,474	596,997
June,	"	692,940	850,236
July,	"	883,303	1,162,738
August,	"	891,921	1,128,220
September,	"	1,108,199	1,075,872
Total,		6,463,243	7,141,745

From this it will be seen that the shipments during the first three quarters of the present year are 678,502 barrels in excess of those of last year.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. Dr. Jacobus, of Allegheny, assisted on Friday night in the installation of Rev. D. A. Cunningham as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Wheeling.

For Fresh Shell Oysters

go to William Lenz, successor to P. Schildecker, 23 Diamond street.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

The Pranks of Beamish.

F. A. Beamish, Sergeant-at-Arms of the late Democratic House of Representatives of this State, and at present Democratic candidate in Luzerne county for State Senator, who has been hiding from the officers of justice for some time in the hope of escaping the service upon him of processes on criminal indictments now pending against him, was arrested at Wilkesbarre a few days ago and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at Court this morning. When found by the officers he was hiding in a clothes-press in Judge Rhone's private office. The latter admitted that he was assisting in the secretion of Beamish, but he said in excuse that it was his intention to see that Beamish came before the Court at the time fixed for his appearance there.

NEW ADVERTISEMNETS.

ROBERT DAVIS,
GRAIN CHOPPING MILL

Corner 31st street and A. V. R. R. Chopped Feed, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, always fresh and of best quality, wholesale and retail. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to buy direct from the mill. k28

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

OCTOBER 2, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Ten	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 109.

COLORADO official returns are in and show the Republican State ticket to be elected by nearly 2,000 majority.

THE premium on gold is now quoted lower than it has been since July, 1874. What has Mr. TILDEN got to say to that?

EFFORTS are being made to cause Judge HOAR to withdraw in the Seventh Massachusetts District, it being thought that if he runs it will give the district to TARBOX, Democrat.

THE Cuban cause seems to be gaining, partly because of the divisions and jealousies among the Spaniards, and partly from increased activity among the patriots. The Spanish soldiers are in arrears of pay, and have suffered so dreadfully from disease that they are weary of the Cuban war and ready to rebel.

THE Republicans are closing their third administration since the war, and the financial record is worth noticing. With over $2,000,000,000 of debt, we are rapidly placing a heavy loan at 4½ per cent. The last Democratic administration went out, having placed a loan of less than $70,000,000 at 14 per cent., discount and interest being considered.

THERE are indications that affairs in South Carolina may speedily reach a crisis. The last outrage and attending murders perpetrated by the Democrats, have determined GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN to issue a proclamation calling on all white military organizations to surrender their arms and disband; and, in the event of their not doing so, to proclaim a State of insurrection, and call on the President for protection. If he should do this, we shall hear of lively times very soon.

A REPLY having been made to Mr. BLAINE'S statement of the case decided by Judge CLIFFORD against NEAL DOW, being an appeal from a rebel decision made during the war, he quotes in full a letter from Judge CLARKE, the associated Justice in the case. The only modification to Mr. BLAINE'S statement, as we see it, is that the case is not finally disposed of, it having been certified to the full court, through a disagreement of the judges. The points of the case were correctly stated by Mr. BLAINE, whose letter is given elsewhere.

The contest in Indiana and Ohio is rapidly drawing to a close. This is the last day for the work of canvassing,—to-morrow being sacred to work at the polls. The canvass in the two States mentioned has been the most powerful and closely contested of any for years past. The advantage, at this time is so decidedly with the Republicans, that Ohio is regarded as perfectly safe, and Indiana as reasonably sure for the Republican ticket. The last of the work will be shortly done, and the result will soon be known. We hope not one Republican Ohioan will fail to be on hand to vote.

THE letter of Mr. WOLCOTT, the Independent or Greenback candidate for Governor of Indiana, proves one thing beyond the peradventure of doubt. It is that the Democrats were simply using the greenback movement to draw off Republican votes, and did not intend to allow even their people to vote the Greenback ticket. This much proven, it shows how badly the Democracy are frightened, and to what emergencies they are driven. The Republican movement of the Greenback movement will not be bamboozled farther,—not even to the extent of endorsing the new candidate so promptly set up by the Democracy. It is evident that the Democracy are having a desperate time of it in Indiana.

THE dangers attending a possible accession to the Democracy to power, could not be more strongly hinted at, than they were by HORATIO SEYMOUR, in his recent speech, in which he declared for a Republican Senate, as a check on a Democratic President and House. We believe honest Northern Democrats actually fear the consequences, should their party gain power in the land. They would like just enough hold on power to have the offices and patronage, but not enough to give opportunity for the majority among them to work their own will. This is the situation. Could we have a stronger argument in favor of putting every candidate for that party, whether for prominent, or local office, out of the way?

JOHN M. GREER, ESQ., has been selected as the Republican candidate for the State Senate for the Butler and Armstrong district. Mr. GREER served gallantly in the army during the rebellion, was wounded at Petersburg, and has served as District Attorney in his county for several years. He will prove a strong candidate, his election being conceded by about twelve hundred majority. We are gratified that the dead-lock as to the nomination in that district is so fortunately broken. We wish the detestable conferee system were disposed of, and all nominations made in District Conventions, by delegates directly elected. Of all the stupid systems, we know nothing that can compare in stupidity with the conferee system. The conferees are simply the pledged friends of a given candidate, and one set always balances another. Thus they argue and wrangle, creating bad blood and delaying nominations. At a suitable period we will refer to the subject at length.

THE Judge HOAR movement, as against BUTLER in the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts, does not promise much success. Even the Boston *Globe*, which evidently favors HOAR does not count much on his success. It says, "had Judge HOAR been the choice of the regular nominating convention, and had he accepted his candidacy at its hands, there would be little doubt of his election, but the regular nominee always has an advantage in the very fact of the regularity of his nomination. There are men who recognize the discipline of party, and are more or less bound by it. Besides, there is some doubt as to whether General BUTLER is not the actual choice of a majority of the Republicans in his district. It is quite certain that he has a very large and enthusiastic following. It is also claimed that he will have considerable Democratic support. It is certain, too, that he will make a vigorous fight and neglect no means which will promote his election." The danger is that the fight may throw the election to the Democrats. Judge HOAR has no hope of election, and if he accomplishes anything, it will simply be the defeat of BUTLER.

AS THE American Alliance business is hunted into, it proves to be one of the most ridiculous blackmailing operations of the period, All phases of the case have been looked up, and while the press of the country have condemned the attempts of Democratic papers to put false constructions on the letter of HAYES' Secretary, it really proves that the whole affair is a stigma on the TILDEN crowd. The facts in the case are embraced in the following points: 1. The Alliance is merely a blackmailing operation by a few persons without any constituents. 2. The resolutions were sent to Gov. HAYES evidently to get money from him. 3. HAYES never saw the resolutions, and had no knowledge of their receipt or that LEE had acknowledged their reception in his name. 4. That the resolutions contain no antagonism to the political, religious, or civil rights of any class of naturalized citizens. 5. That, failing to get money from Gov. HAYES, the Alliance people sold out to the TILDEN Committee, hoping to injure HAYES by trying to connect him with their own bad reputation. 6. LEE evidently treated the whole thing as too insignificant for serious notice, and, after writing his letter, in which he tried to be courteous and at the same time declining affiliation, he dismissed the whole subject as requiring no further attention. In no word or sentence does he approve or commend the Alliance or its objects, save to the extent of cheaply thanking them for the nomination of HAYES and WHEELER. This is all there is of it.

A SEARCH for the records, in the case of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, inspired by BLAINE'S exposure of him, proves the statements made, as to his course relative to slavery, pending the outbreak of rebellion to be just as stated. The new article reported by the committee of which Mr. ADAMS was a member, and for which he "urged, entreated and pleaded," is as follows: "No amendment of this Constitution having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in Sec. 2 of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons" [viz.: slaves] shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation [viz.: slaves] within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States comprising the Union." In support of this infamous amendment, Mr. ADAMS spoke as follows, in the open House: "The committee have reported a proposition to meet this case. It is a form of amendment of the Constitution which in substance, takes away no rights whatever the free States ever should attempt to use, whilst it vests exclusively in the slave States the right to use them or not as they they think proper; the whole treatment of the subject to which they relate being conceded to be a matter of common interest to them, exclusively within their jurisdiction and subject to their control." Thus it is evident that CHARLES FRANCIS has found his proper place in the bosom of the Democratic party. It is a pity that the methods resorted to by him to secure the position of Minister to England should not be known.

"THE BOYS IN BLUE."

Sorrow has fallen on the patriotic gathering, which visited Indianapolis, to give expression to its united devotion to the cause of Reform and to rescue the Government. It has been discovered that detectives, with descriptive lists of these patriots, were on hand, just to see that they were protected, while enjoying themselves in the delightful work of saving the country. Honest men do not fear detectives, and we cannot just say that fear is the descriptive to be applied to the feeling that rose up in the breasts of the Boys in Blue, when they comprehended the situation. They were indignant, and felt outraged. They had come to Indianapolis as Reformers, and intended to carry the work of Reform to all parts of the State,—in fact, to stay till the election was over, in order to superintend and assist in the work of Reform at the polls. But the idea that patriots like they should be shadowed and watched! Had they not suffered from that same operation before? Were there not bitter memories of prisons, striped suits, cropped hair, and labor, to refresh them as to the annoyances of being watched by detectives? Did they not find it exceedingly difficult, at the last, to dodge from one enlistment office to another, after having secured the bounty, during the war? Hence the profound disgust with which many of them turned homeward, when they saw that detectives were on their trails, and that even the hope of prospective pardon from HENDRICK'S would not pay for the risk of having their trials delayed till HARRISON came into power, so there is indignation among the Democratic rank and file.

[illegible] criminal feeling is not confined to the rank and file. There is something suggestive in the presence of detectives with descriptive lists of noted criminals,—business prize fighters, repeaters, bounty jumpers, plug uglies, shoulder hitters, and the like, that is eminently suggestive, and as offensive as suggestive to such high-toned gentlemen as ex-Governors PARKER, CURTIN and others of their ilk. It is rather a new *rôle* for those high-toned gentlemen to be getting up pure and elevated resolutions to be endorsed by State Prison birds; and to address, as "fellow citizens," thieves and bounty jumpers. Yet this is just what the presence of detectives implied and showed. How are the mighty fallen! The patriotic CURTIN, who, during the war, was loved and reverenced throughout the proud old Keystone State, and remembered as the great war Governor, now in convention with thieves, bounty jumpers, and criminals. One of the leaders in a convention of bogus Boys in Blue, and made up of men who did all in their power to make the war a failure. Alas! for unholy ambition and bad counsel! The bauble of the United States Senatorship glittered before his eyes and stole away his heart. Disappointment in reaching the prize filled him with bitterness, which even the cold of Russia could not dispel. Then he listened to ALECK MCCLURE, and behold the result. He is the favored speaker and leader of a set of Boys in Blue, who are suddenly demoralized at the presence of detectives, with criminal descriptive lists in hand. Alas, for CURTIN!

FORCED RESUMPTION.

EX-Secretary MCCULLOCH, in his argument for forced resumption, proposes two methods for reaching it. These are, to declare that greenbacks shall not be legal tenders after January 1, 1879; and, in the meantime, for the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem them by the issue of four per cent. gold bonds in their stead. We do not, for a moment, doubt that this can be done; but what is the motive for attempting to do it? It will be understood that this differs from all other schemes of resumption, in that it distinctly proposes the abolition of greenbacks, and the absolute substitution of gold. While he does not say it, we judge from the line of reasoning pursued, and the fact that Mr. MCCULLOCH is a banker, rather than a national financier, that he proposes to have the national banks supply currency for the country. All other schemes of specie resumption aimed to bring greenbacks up to par, and make them thus exchangeable for gold, dollar for dollar, but leave them in use for the convenience of the country. We do not see how the substitution of four per cent. bonds for greenbacks helps the credit of the country. It is the amount, rather than the character of the debt, that affects the credit of the country. At the present, greenbacks are particularly acceptable as currency, and their usefulness is accepted as an equivalent for interest. To issue $350,000,000 of four per cent. gold bonds, is to pay annually $14,000,000 in interest, where now we pay nothing. Then, as the country, in prosperity, requires as much currency as we now have, what advantage would we derive from it. National bank notes would be substituted for the withdrawn greenbacks, and these would have the Government endorsement, but what would keep them at par? The Government would have no more credit than it now has, and its endorsement would go no farther to make National bank notes equal with gold than it now does. That endorsement now rests on the interest paying bonds of the Government, which sell at above par,—but this does not make the notes worth any more.

It is not the desire of the people, we are satisfied, that we do away with greenbacks, but that we bring them to par with gold; and that will surely result as the country grows in prosperity. Mr. MCCULLOCH represents the English idea, and is in sympathy with the banking and capitalist element, and not the American people. We fully believe in conforming our currency with the general standard of the world, but claim that we have done this, so far as the payment of interest on our bonds is concerned,—which is as far as the outer world is concerned. Legal tenders are our home currency, and concern ourselves. We would gladly see them at par with gold, as much for the appearance and effect on other nations as else; but that we will derive any great substantial benefit from it, we do not believe. Our credit abroad depends on the prompt payment of our interest, and this has already enabled us to fund a portion of our debt at 4½ per cent. It will not pay us to spend $14,000,000 to get rid of greenbacks.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT LOOKS more and more as if the "reformers" would have an opportunity to go away quietly by themselves and devote the next four years to personal reformation.

WON'T it be an imposing spectacle on November 10, when the curtain falls on the last Centennial tableau, to see thirteen Governors all standing up in a row, and Smiling Psalmmy among them, with a slate and pencil in his hand vainly striving to figure up about those electoral returns?

HERE is another word of encouragement from Ohio. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The drift of the day in Ohio is decidedly Republican, and indicates the election of the whole State ticket, and a gain of from four to six members of Congress. The Republican ball rolls triumphantly."

THE *Herald* don't take *fac simile* plates in theirs, when the "Tilden shop in Liberty street" sends in "literary matter." That shop very kindly offered the *Herald* one of the plates which the *World* and *Sun* used the other day, but it was refused, the *Herald* saying such tactics are beneath contempt.

WHEN the *Sun* has leisure, will it pay its attention to the direct charge that Gov. Hendricks, who owns $65,000 stock in the Indianapolis Water Works, and who is by virtue of his office Chairman of the Board of Equalization, secured the exemption of the $500,000 stock of this company from taxation? Here is a square issue of dishonesty, and we again invite the *Sun* to meet it.

THE Hartford *Courant* shows how the Democrats vainly try to count up gains in Connecticut. For instance, they head their list with Andover, as a gain, the fact being that the Democrats did not elect a single member of the board. They claim Colebrook as a "gain," although last year that town was carried by the Democrats. They place Norwalk in the list, although the Republicans elected the Town Clerk, one Selectman, and all the rest of the town officers. Torrington is also claimed, although it is evenly divided, as last year.

THE Democrats make great boast of carrying out Civil Service Reform. But how do they do it? The fifty and odd Confederate officers, combined with their Northern allies, no sooner got in power at Washington but they turned out fifty-seven crippled and maimed Union soldiers who were disabled in the war, and put Confederates in their places. Among others, one who named his son after the assassin of Lincoln, Wilkes Booth! These were cruel outrages, and a disgrace to humanity. Do they call this reform? So far from being civil, it is very uncivil.

IT will be quite hard to make the Germans support the party of repudiation. They know very well that in our hour of trial, when the public credit was sinking, when our own savings grew scanty, when England would not lend a dollar, and when France was watching across the Mexican border for a chance to stab the Union in the back, that it was the German people who came forward, took our bonds by the millions, and proved their faith in the Union. The party which threatens to impair the public credit makes war upon German creditors. Democratic repudiators would like to punish Germany for its faith in the Union, but they will never be able to do it by the aid of the German votes.

RETRIBUTION has its coincidences. Not the least of them is that curious turn in the broken fortunes of the Tammany Ring which is bringing back from different directions to the scene of their former power the chief of the plunderers and his agent who divided the booty of the Ring, both after flight and long concealment in foreign lands, and both in the grasp of the law. So happy a concurrence is enough to revive the popular hope that the day may be coming when rogues will get their due. Tweed, with his staff of lawyers, will doubtless resume the endless legal fencing which insures him a comfortable residence in Ludlow Street Jail, with the privilege of an occasional Sunday ride with a Civil Justice. Woodward's guilt, on the other hand, is said to be so clearly established that he can be easily reached. To get one of these rogues safely within prison walls and keep him there, would be a great gain. Broken as the Ring thieves are, hiding themselves in the holes and corners of the earth, the spectacle of their freedom, wretched as it is, is in itself demoralizing.

AH SAM AND SIN NOT.

Judge Sinnot fully explains the income business.—*New York World.*

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The reformers are very peculiar.
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Sin Not was his name,
And I shall not deny
That he failed to observe
What that name might imply,
But Sin Not was only a lawyer,
And Ah Sam, he employed him to lie.

'Twas the year sixty-two,
And soft were the skies,
And perhaps it's inferred,
That Ah Sam was likewise,
But he played it that time on our uncle
In a way that he thought mighty wise.

Which they had a small game,
And Ah Sam took a hand.
It was swindle—the same
He did not understand—
But he smiled as he swore to his income,
With a smile that was child-like and bland.

But the the stocks that were "slid"
By that smiling Chinee,
And the funds that were hid,
It was frightful to see.
And among them was that twenty thousand
Which the "Alton" had paid unto he.

But he was not so sly
As he meant for to be,
And he swore once too much
In that "Alton" melee,
And the boys got a holt on the papers
And they went for that swearing Chinee.

In the scene that ensued
He did not take a hand,
But Sin Not was confused
With the courage to stand
And declare such a thing as a swindle
Was what Sam did not understand.

But his purse, which was long,
Had been used to conduct
The proceeds of the wrong
To Sin Not was entrusted;
And they found that his nest was well feathered,
From the numerous geese he had plucked.

Which is why I remarked,
And I do not complain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
Ah, Sam is the "chief of his equals,"
Which the same I shall ever maintain.

Life.

Life consists not in a series of illustrious actions or elegant enjoyments. The greater part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in the removal of small inconveniences, in the procurement of petty pleasures, and we are well or ill at ease as the main stream of life glides on smoothly or is ruffled by small obstacles and frequent interruptions.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

An Interesting Mathematical Proposition.

A correspondent writes to us thus: A recent number of a scientific journal, speaking of the relative proportion of the sexes in the human race, declares that for every one hundred and fifty men that come into the world, one hundred and seventy-two and one-hundredths (100 72-100) women are born. I do not dispute these figures. I only ask for light. It appears, according to this, that there are some women who are only seventy-two one-hundredths of a woman. What the remaining twenty-eight hundredths are I cannot imagine.

Now, what I want to know is this: If a woman of this kind marries a one-hundred man and has a daughter will the daughter be an eighty-four one-hundredths woman, or a ninety-six one-hundredths woman? And what will be the exact relationship between such a daughter and a seventy-six one-hundredths and her aunt and her eighty-seven one-hundredth daughters, especially if the eighty-seven one-hundredth girls marry the brothers of the ninety-six one-hundredths girl, and so become not only her ninety-eight one-hundredths first cousins but her ninety-five one-hundredth sisters-in-law, the aforesaid seventy-six one-hundredth aunt becoming also the eighty-nine one-hundredths mother-in-law of her eighty-eighth one-hundredth nephews, will the—the—. Let me see; where am I? It is an awful subject to tackle. Oh, Yes! I say if the seventy-six one-hundredth aunt—. But no. The question can't be solved in any such way as this. I give it up. The only way to get at it will be to do the sum in algebra some how, making the daughter *x*, the aunt *y*, the first cousin *a*, and the mother-in-law *b*. Then, it seems to me, if you multiply the aunt by the daughter and divide the first cousin by the mother-in-law, in some way or other, or extract the square root of the cousins and subtract the result from the aunt, keeping the daughter as a common denominator, and at the same time making a decimal fraction of the mother-in-law, perhaps the result might be satisfactory. But I am not certain. I am poor at mathematics. I wish the lightning-calculator would get at this, or that Prof. Tyndall would subject it to chemical analysis.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

What They Say.

Norwich *Bulletin:* It is gratifying to notice that even the stringency of the times does not tempt good men from the path of truth. A stranger was in town yesterday trying to sell for a paltry sum a boat compass, which he stated had been in his family for over five hundred years, and was reported to have once been owned by Pontius, the pilot, though he frankly said he could not vouch for the last statement.

Norwich *Bulletin:* An exchange inquires why intemperance has increased so greatly since the beginning of the country. One reason we believe to be that the accordeon did not come into general use until about the year 1806. It is possible that there have been men who preferred the accordeon to the delirium tremens, but it is eminently probable that they were deaf.

New Orleans *Bulletin:* In there anything so delightful as the female form, said Mr. Potter, as he leaned against the fence of a neighboring widow and listened to her warbling voice. Just as he was casting his eyes heavenward in the ecstacy of bliss, from the gallery of the Potter mansion came a shrill falsetto, "You'd better come, old man, this minute, or I'll sing a song worth two of that." "Alas!" muttered the old man, "how nature has attuned her lutes in different chords," and he left the fence sadly.

Rochester *Democrat:* Uncle Sammy was asked about the prospects yesterday, and remarked, with a very solemn countenance, "My friend, I haven't seen a prospect in six months."

Andrews' Bazar: One of the really golden moments of a young man's life is when he attempts to brush a banana skin off the side-walk with his backbone, and gets up perfectly satisfied that nobody has observed his failure.

New Orleans *Bulletin:* Potter says: "There is nothing dispels the dreams of youth and shatters the ambitious hopes of the noble boy like having a young lady remark in his hearing that he would make, with study, a good hat rack."

New Orleans *Bulletin:* He used to visit her every week; but he don't go there any more now, for when the old gentleman came into the parlor they were sitting six feet apart, it is true; but the shoulder of his coat had enough white powder on it to supply a nursery for a week.

Chubb's Daughter "Raslin' with the Pianer."

Chubb has not much of an ear for music, but he spent a considerable sum in having his daughter taught how to hammer a piano, and he is proud of her accomplishments. He was talking with us over the fence the other day, when a series of dreadful sounds came from his piano through the open parlor window. Presently Chubb remarked:

"Do you hear that?" Just listen to that, will you? That's what I call music."

Then there were a few additional bangs on the instrument, a flourish or two, and then more discordant thumping.

"Splendid, isn't it?" said Chubb. "Mary Jane's bustin' the music right out of the machine, you observe. Them's the Strauss Waltzes, I believe, she's raslin' with now. Just listen."

We remarked that, from the energy displayed, Mary Jane at least seemed to be really in earnest. But whether she was treating Mr. Strauss exactly right was an open question.

"I don't know nothin' about music," observed Chubb, "but I kin tell the real thing when I hear it, and I kin sit and hear Mary Jane play Waltzes and the Maiden's Prayer until it makes me cry like a child."

We asserted that if she played those compositions as she was doing now it would make anybody cry. A deaf mute would shed tears.

"Listen to that now, will you?" exclaimed Chubb, as a wild tumult of sound came from the parlor. "Isn't that splendid? If I didn't know it was Mary Jane a-tearin' round among them waltzes, I'd think it was one of the fellers who play at the concerts. Let's go over and hear her."

We entered the house, but Mary Jane was nowhere to be seen, but to the infinite disgust of Chubb there was a red-haired man, with a fist as big as a loaf of bread, tuning the piano. Chubb asked us not to tell anybody, and we won't. It is here related in confidence, and it must go no further.

Material for a Novel.

Here is a story that tells itself, and is true. Several years ago a young army officer heard in a Topeka church choir a voice so sweet that his soul was touched. He sought the young singer's acquaintance, and found her struggling to make headway against poverty and misfortune. She wished to go abroad and study music. The officer pledged his fortune to enable her to go to Italy and finish her musical education in Florence and Milan. With womanly pride she declined the offer, and strove to accomplish her purpose by singing at concerts in small towns in the East and by giving music lessons in Boston. The lieutenant's regard for her was increased, and he renewed the offer of pecuniary aid, coupling with it a proposal of marriage. About four years ago they were married in New York, and at noon of the wedding day the bride sailed for Italy and her husband set out for Arizona, whither he had been ordered by the Government. Every foreign mail brought him tidings of her success. She won a great triumph at Florence, and secured an engagement to sing in one of the leading theatres in Europe. She had determined to return to America in November, and to rejoin her husband in Southern California, where he was constructing a military telegraph. On September 5 he received from Italy this message: "Minnie died August 24."

Not Exactly.

Burdette relates this: "Married next week I hear, eh?" remarked a friend, slapping a good young man of Burlington in a congratulatory way on the shoulder. "Rich girl up from Davenport, I hear?" "Well, no," said the young man, stifling a little sigh, "things was all arranged, but I've kind of had to put the wedding off a little while, like it might be." "What's wrong?" asked the friend in sympathetic tones. "Old folks down on the match?" "Well, not exactly; ye see she has no parents, and she's her own boss like, but—" "Girl did'nt throw you, did she? Didn't go back on you?" "Well," said the good young man, hesitating, "—no, not exactly. Ye see, two of her husbands kind of happened to find her, come in on her together, sort of unexpected like, and I've just sort of thought we'd kind of put it off, like it might be." And the subject of conversation was delicately changed, like.

What He Was Yelling At.

"What is that man yelling at?" asked an Illinois farmer of his boy, as he pointed to a person in the field one day this week. "What is he yelling at?" repeated the lad.

"Yes," replied the father inquiringly.

"I know," said the boy.

"Then what is it, you young rascal?" demanded the paternal.

"Why," chuckled the urchin, "he's—he's yelling at—at the top of his voice."

Then that cold-blooded husbandman placed violent hands on his irreverent offspring, and laid him over a gang-plow while he flailed him with a fork-stave.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GIFFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township,
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY

MY WIFE
Imitation using only H. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

LANG & CO.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Union Brooms.
OFFICE,
331 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1859.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

1876. MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1876.
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW FURNISHING & FANCY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Special Good Bargains.

At 15c or two for 25c, gents' Piccadilly, all-linen collars.
At 50c for $1, 4-ply all-linen gents' collars.
At 10 boxes for 25c, latest styles in paper collars.
At 12½c gents' all-linen handkerchiefs.
At 18½c upwards, extra fine all-linen gents' handkerchiefs.
At 20c, extra size gents' fine all-linen handkerchiefs.
At 6¼c or 6oc per dozen, gents' white neckties.
At 6¼c, gents' black bows.
At 15c up, gents' large black all-silk bows.
At 25c, a lot of gents' fine wide end black ties.
At 25c, 15 different styles gents' black silk bows.
At 8¼c, 10 and 12½c, gents' colored bordered white handkerchiefs.
At 12½c up, gents' red bandana handkerchiefs.
At 50c upwards, gents' extra large silk handkerchiefs, especial bargains.
At 10c up, boys' gum suspenders.
At 12½ upwards, men's large size suspenders.
At 8c, misses' all-wool balmoral hose.
At 10 and 12½c, misses' merino balmoral hose
At 11½, 15 and 18¾c, newest fall colors misses' balmoral hose.
At 12½c up, misses' plain cardinal, navy blue, brown all-wool hose.
At 12½c up, ladies' extra heavy ribbed mode hose.
At 12½c up, ladies' extra heavy white ribbed hose.
At 15c or 80c a half dozen, ladies' fleeced-lined hose.
At 25c up, ladies' bleached and brown extra heavy fleeced hose.
At 5c, 8c and upwards, gents' heavy half hose.
At 12½c, gents' fine striped hose, worth 25c.
At 15c or two for 25c, gents' British half hose.
At 18¾c up, gents' fine regular made striped hose.
At 25c, gents' regular made all-wool half hose.
At 31c and 37½c, gents' shaker knit socks.
At 37½c, gents' hand knit all-wool socks.
At 37½c, gents' fine cardinal imported half hose.
At 31c, ladies' ribbed balmoral hose, an extra bargain.
Fine imported and domestic hosiery in latest styles, just received in all grades, lowest to finest qualities, at our usual lowest prices.
At 8c and up, ladies' high back combs.
The most complete and beautiful assortment and variety of dress buttons, &c., ever cheap.
Gents' and boys' woolen and cashmere scarfs, silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, gents' hats, cloth, buck, sheep and kid gloves, shirt fronts, notions, &c.

Most Attractive Prices.

At 60c, gents' fine unlaundried shirts, all sizes.
At 65c, linen fronts and cuffs and fine muslin unlaundried shirts, same as are sold at 85c.
At 85c, No. 1800 linen fronts and cuffs, perfect fitting unlaundried shirts, worth $1.
At $1, Wamsutta muslin unlaundried shirts, No. 2100 linen, 3 ply fronts and cuffs, with felled seams, sold at $1.25, a special bargain.
At 62½c, gents' fine white dress shirts, and special bargains in fine white dress shirts, surpassing in value any heretofore offered.
At 25c up, gents' calico and percale shirts.
At $1, all-wool red flannel shirts and drawers.
At $1.25, all-wool knit red shirts and drawers, worth $1.75.
At $1.50, all-wool knit red shirts and drawers, very heavy.
At $2, extra heavy knit shirts and drawers, worth $2.50.
At $2.25, very fine scarlet underwear, worth $3.
At 28c, heavy white underwear, extra weight.
At 28c, heavy colored underwear.
At 37½, extra heavy shirts and drawers, worth 50c.
At $1, gents' all-wool underwear, slightly soiled, very heavy, sold formerly at $1.50.
At 62½ and 75c, gents' heavy cloth shirts.
At 87½c and $1, fine cloth dress shirts.
Gents' double breasted cloth shirts and navy blue cloth shirts, at very low prices.
At 62½c, gents' extra fine blue mixed shirts and drawers, cannot be replaced under $9 a dozen.
At $1, gents' very heavy white shirts and drawers, never sold under $1.75.

Gents' fur-topped kid gloves.
Full lines of new styles in gent's neckwear.
Gents' blouses and overalls.
Gents' studs and sleeve buttons.
Gilt and Pearl collar buttons.
At $1, gents' heavy cardigan jackets.
At $1.37½, extra heavy card'gan jackets, worth $1.75, and a full line of better goods at proportionately low prices.
We have also full and complete lines of everything in the way of housefurnishing, fancy and useful articles, glassware, queensware and house utensils, at very lowest prices.
New departments added and every effort made to meet the desires of our patrons.

Our Popular Prices.

At 5c, ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs.
At 6¼c, ladies' all-linen hemmed handkerchiefs.
At 8½ and 10c, ladies' fine all-linen handkerchiefs.
At 12½c, ladies' large and fine all linen handkerchiefs.
At 15c, fancy embroidered corner ladies' handkerchiefs.
At 12½c, ladies' fine embroidered corner handkerchiefs.
At 18¾c, ladies' all linen fancy bordered handkerchiefs.
At 12½c, ladies' hemmed mourning handkerchiefs.
At 31c, ladies' French convent embroidered initial handkerchiefs, worth 50c.
At 37½c, ladies' very fine linen initial handkerchiefs, assorted, worth 50c fully.
At 37½c, a few green and colored kid gloves, real kid, worth $1.50.
At

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, October 9, 1876. }

We have but little to add to what we gave at the close of the week on finances local to this city. We have had a fair week, with a tendency to increasing financial activity. The result has been to show some quickening in the loan and business affairs of the city. The gathering up of cash for the bank statements served to draw the lines a little closely for a few ... We no- ... mand a ... the real ... e.

It was recently remarked by the Boston *Advertiser*, with reference to the growth of railways and the influence on the progress of the country, that the greater portion of their prodigious traffic has been the creation of the last ten years. This is a consideration that seems to have escaped the notice of those who are so fond of dilating upon railroad evils. And yet it is a fact of vast significance. The decade alluded to began with the close of the civil war and included at its termination two years of unprecedented stagnation. Yet in that period, with the ruin of our maritime commerce, the havoc and destruction of four years of war, the utter desolation of the South and all the embarrassments of a financial system destitute of a metallic basis, we outstripped all the nations of the world in ... building, and aggregated upon ... in 1873 a business amo... millions of tons ... by Pen... in these wor... and the money value o... ported over them in 1875 was $10,... 000—a sum equal to one-third the whole wealth of the Republic in 1870. Authorities differ as to the magnitude of the system. Poor gives our total at 74,658 miles, but a Chicago writer gives a detailed statement of the entire array and foots up 76,000 miles. We continue to add to it every year, but railroad building generally is injured by the large amount of suspended interest. The earnings of the present year all show a handsome increase and indicate a general and decided recuperation which augurs well for the prosperity of the country. What would be the result if we could have another decade like the last?

"PANICS."

Mr. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, read a paper before the Bankers' Convention in Philadelphia on "Panics," which was quite interesting, and in which he thus epitomized the causes of panics: "Panics," he said, "are not generally the products of the every-day, fair, honorable, prudent business of the country. They are the offspring of abuses of credit, of sudden calamity, of wide-spread shrinking of values, or of the exposure of some huge combination of speculators to force values. Generally speaking, panics and maniacs are very closely allied to each other. If not born twins, they seldom fail to meet in a financial crisis. Panics may be classified into individual, local and general. Public or general panics are of slow growth. They contain under the cover of concealment the elements of wide-spread abuses among a large class of commercial and financial men, each of them seeking to make money out of the same transactions, consuming the substance at both ends until there is nothing in the middle and but little or nothing left. When the actual situation is realized each dupe makes haste to get out whole, and the discovery is made that hundreds and thousands have been selling in the same boat, which is fast sinking out of sight, leaving the commercial community floating about on the great sea of uncertainty and doubt. Business moves slowly and cautiously for a long time to avoid the same kind of disaster, while in fact it may unconsciously be running into other dangers in the opposite direction, as bad if not worse." In offering one remedy Mr. Hayes referred to the influence which the Bankers' Association can exert to avert panics. "Power to let" should be the signboard to every place where productive labor can be used, and "money to let" should be the motto of every solid capitalist who is fully satisfied that it will be properly used to reproduce wealth and to give prosperity to the land.

THE PROFIT OF WAR.

Activity in grain, with an advance in the price of wheat at Chicago, is noted in the Western market reports. At the same time the latest English journals begin to take a much more serious view of the Eastern complications. War is certainly considered more imminent, and while war in Europe there will be necessarily increased demand for our surplus breadstuffs, which will stimulate the carrying trade by both land and water, to the profit of the railroads and the depressed shipping interest. There would probably be also more demand for our investment securities.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109	5-20's 1865-coupons	118¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	116¼	10-40's	113
" 1865	112	Currency 6's	123
" 1865 new	115¾	New 5 per cents	113¾
5-20's 1867	118¾	10-40's coupons	114¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	107¾	Ohio & Miss'sippi	19¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	62¾
L. S.	84	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C.	89	Harlem	123
St. Paul	27¾	Adams Express	166½
Do. Pref	58¾	American Express	59¾
Michigan Southern	58¾	U. S. Express	61¾
Ds. Central	45¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern com	47¾	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	75¾	Ohio & Wayne	40
Rock Island	101¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Clevel'd & Pittsb'g	78	Iron Mountain	18
Pacific Mail	22¾	N. J. Central	96¾
Western Union Tel.	71¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

F. R. R. (B)	47¾	Cen. Trans (S)	39
Reading (B)	19¾	Lehigh Nav. (A)	49¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	135¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A)	102
Oil Creek (B)	29¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	82
Lehigh Valley (B)	49¾	C. Navigation (B)	14¼

NEW YORK, October 7, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The clearings were $34,000,000. The customs receipts were $321,000. Sterling was easier at 483½@485. Gold opened at 109¼, and closed at 109, the lowest price since July, 1874. On gold loans the rates were ¼ and 1 for borrowing and flat. Seventy thousand pounds gold coin and Russian coin was received at the Assay Office to-day, making a total of £230,000. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars American gold coin was received at the Treasury last night from Europe.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 894,400
Specie, increase	3,006,000
Legal tenders, decrease	3,167,800
Deposits, decrease	1,517,000
Circulation, increase	58,300
Reserve, increase	217,650

Governments were dull and steady. Railroad bonds were quiet this afternoon. C. C. & I. C. 6's advanced to 89. Missouri Pacific firsts to 93½ and New Jersey Central convertible to 88. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated sold at 68. State bonds were dull and nominal. The stock market opened ¼@¾ lower than it closed yesterday, except for Northwest and Ohio & Mississippi, which were each ¼ higher, and Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail, which were each ¼ higher. Soon after opening the market became irregular, but in a short time was strong, and so continued throughout, in many cases the highest prices of the week being made. The improvement from the lowest point of the day ranged from ¼ to 2 3-4 per cent., the latter in Lake Shore, which rose from 55¼ to 58¾. New York Central rose from 100 3-4 to 102, Michigan Central to 90, Illinois Central to 85, Delaware & Hudson Canal to 68, and St. Paul common to 27 3-4, closing at the best figures made. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 69¾ to 70¾ regular and to 71¼ under the rule, closing at 70½. New Jersey Central rose from 35¼ to 37, and later reacted to 36½. Pacific Mail advanced to 23, and Western Union to 72, with the closing sales at 23½ and 71¾ respectively. Northwest preferred was firm at 63¾. Common rose from 35¾ to 36¾, reacted to 37¼, and closed at 38. Erie advanced to 19¾, and Ohios to 11. St. Paul common sold up to 27½, and preferred to 58¾. The market closed uneasy. The transactions at the Exchange aggregated 186,000 shares, of which 4,900 were Erie, 59,000 Lake Shore, 5,500 Northwests, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 St. Pauls, 9,000 Western Union, 5,500 Wabash, 40,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,500 New Jersey Central, and 11,000 Michigan Central.

The imports for the week, including dry goods, amounted to $5,000,000, and the produce exports $5,320,000.

Governments.—United States Coupons 6's, 1881, 117½; 5-20s '65, 112½; do. '65, new 1881, 117½; 5-20s '65, 112½; do. '65, new 1881, 117½; do. '67, 114½; do. '68, 115½; new 5s, 111½; do. '67, 114½; do. '68, 115½; 10-40s, 113; do. 113½; new 4½s, 110½; 10-40s, 113; do. 113½; coupons, 113; currency 6s, 123.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44; do. new, 43½; Virginia new, 26; do. old, 26; new, 43½; Virginia new, 26; do. old, 26; Missouri 6s, 108½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 37½; Mariposa, 2; do. preferred, 4; Pacific Mail, 23½; Adams Express, 106; Wells, American Express, 59½; Fargo & Company's Express, 84; United States Express, 61; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 19½; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 133; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 45½; Panama, 25 ex div.; Union Pacific, 62½; Lake Shore, 58; Pittsburgh, 87; Illinois Central, 84½; Northwestern common, 38; do. preferred, 61; C. C. C. & I., 30½; New Jersey Central, 36½; Rock Island, 101½; St. Paul, 27½; do. preferred, 58½; Toledo & Wabash, 6½; do. preferred, 9; Ft. Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 19¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17; Missouri Pacific, 2; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 142; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 113; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific, 62½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½; Union Pacific land grants, 102.

LONDON, October 7.—American eagles to the value of £68,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States. The bullion amount withdrawn on balance to-day was £44,000. Consols, 96 11-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, October 7, 1876. }

Business generally continues moderately active, and the general outlook is more encouraging. Prices for all kinds of merchandise are firm and tending upward, and the distributive movement increases in volume as the season progresses. The advices from most of the leading trade centres, both east and west, are encouraging.

APPLES—Coming in more freely and the market ... with the supply accumulating; we ... jobbing way at $1a1.50 ...

BROOM ... with sales at 7 to 8¾; as to ... work up, 6a6¾; medium green, 5½a6, ... 5a5½; inferior, 3a4; crooked, 2a3½.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for strictly prime table Butter but no change in prices; prime to choice solid packed, 22a25c; do. roll, 25a28; choice dairy rolls, 20a30; fancy creamery, 33a35.

CHEESE—The market is reported steady with a good demand, but unchanged, 12c for August and 13c for the choice grades and 14c for September—about 1c additional in a small way.

CRANBERRIES—$10a12 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—$5a6 ₱ bushel.

COAL—Bituminous is quotable at 4½a7½ ₱ bu, delivered. Anthracite, $5 ₱ ton for broken egg by the carload and $6¼a6½ delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in light supply, but there is little or no demand, and as yet no regular rates have been established.

EGGS—In fair demand, but unchanged; 18a20c.

FLOUR—The market continues firm and in sellers favor, but prices remain as last quoted.

Red winters	$6.25a6.75 ₱ bbl.	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.75
Spring wheat flours	6.25a6.75 "	Short Cut do	18.75
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8.00a9.00 "	Lard, prime leaf, tcs 12	
Rye flour	4.50a5.00 "	Do. ..¾ bbls. 13	
GROCERIES—Business continues fairly active, but the leading articles present no new or important features to which reference has not previously been made.		Do. ..¾ bbls. 13	
		Do. 6 lb ... do ...	14¼
		Do. 5 lb ... do ...	14¾
		Bacon Shoulders	8¾
		Do. 6 lb ... do ...	14¾
		Short Rib Sides	11
		Do. 6 lb ... do ...	14¾
		Hams, sugar cured	—
		Do.	—

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard A	10¾
Granulated	11¼a	Standard C	10
Granulated	11¼a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a10¼
Powdered	11¾a	N. O.	9¾a10¾
Standard A	10¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	40

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	Do. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	80a85

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a?	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	50a?	Oolong	40a75
Imperial	40a	Souchong	35a?

COFFEES.

Prime	20¾c
Second Grade	19¾c
Third Grade	23¾c
Loose half a cent less.	

GRAPES—Quoted at 2a3c per lb.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues firm and prices are tending upward; Penna. and Ohio red, $1.20a1.22; do. amber, $1.23a1.25. Oats in rather better supply in consequence of increased receipts within the past few days, but prices are still maintained; we continue to quote 37a38c for mixed, and 38a40 for white. Shelled Corn is scarce and firm notwithstanding the demand is light; quotable at 55a58, as to quality. Ear Corn is also in light supply and firmer; selling at 35a37 on wharf and track, 35a40c. There is a fair demand for Rye, more inquiry for Barley and the market is firmer.

HAY—Loose from country wagons, $10a15, as to quality and condition. Baled is quoted at $13a15 for No. 1 Timothy, and $10a12 for No. 2. Prairie, $9a17, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran on wharf and track, quoted at $14a15 per ton; seconds, shorts and shipstuffs, $16a17; middlings and chops, $19a20.

OILS—Current make remains at about same value, there being some inquiry for winter strained. We quote:

	Winter.	Fall.
Double Extra	95	90
Extra	90	85
No. 1	82	75
No. 2	71	66
White Miners	65	
Yellow	57	

Carbon still quoted at 22a22c.

ONIONS—Less active and prices are easier; we now quote at $2a2.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish in rather better supply, but prices are still maintained, 75a85c per bu, the outside figure for Peach Blows. Sweets unchanged; Baltimores quotable at $2.50a3 ₱ bbl. Jerseys, $1.25a3.50.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the hog product generally keeps up well for this season of the year. No recent change in prices. The Chicago *Tribune* says of that market: "We note a fair demand from the packing trade, and the movement by purchases have been made this week of property to be shipped within a few days. Packers also report a fair inquiry for the Continent of Europe, but scarcely any on the part of English buyers. The British seem to be supplying their own wants by increased production here. We note a steady commission, and Continental buyers are disposed to deal at first hands, and avoid the profits to middlemen. It is suspected by some that this increased demand from the Continent is largely due to fears of war, and the desire to stock up in preparation for such an event.

Hams—Ex. C ₱ lb 15¾ | Mess Pork ₱ bbl...$18,75a
Do. Canvassed 15¾ | Short Cut do ... 18,75
Shoulders Ex S. C. — | Lard, prime leaf, tcs 12
Do. Canvassed — | Do. ..¾ bbls. 13
B'fast Bacon S. C. — | Do. ..¾ bbls. 13
Do. Canvassed 14¾ | Do. 6 lb ... do ... 14¼
Dried beef Hams 14¾ | Do. 5 lb ... do ... 14¾
Do. Canvassed 16 | Bacon Shoulders 8¾
Beef Tongues S. C. — | Do. 6 lb ... do ... 14¾
Do. per doz — | Short Rib Sides 11
Bacon Shoulders 8¾ | Do. 6 lb ... do ... 14¾
Short Rib Sides 11 | Hams, sugar cured —
Do. 6 lb ... do ... 14¾ | Do. —

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 40a50c ₱ pair.

RAGS—Steady at 2½a3 ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy seed unchanged at $2a2.25 ₱ bu. Nothing doing in Flax or Clover.

TALLOW—Is firmer and higher; rough, 5¾; city rendered, 8¼a8¾c per lb; country, 7¾a7¾c.

Grain in California.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says, under date of Sept. 28:

The receipts of wheat from the interior continue to be largely in excess of any former year, and parties visiting the country say that the quantity of grain corded up along the river banks and railroad awaiting transportation to tide waters is simply immense. The warehouses at Stockton and elsewhere in land are filled to repletion. The effort to secure tonnage to expedite the carrying of wheat to market, have for the present consented to allow 15 tons grain to a car-load instead of 10 tons as heretofore. Already in September we have cleared upward of 40 ships with wheat and flour, including 10 to Antwerp, and it is believed that the entire wheat fleet for September will aggregate a total of fifty ships—the great bulk of which clear as usual for the United Kingdom. On the 26th inst. the wheat arrivals at tide water aggregate 202,000 centals. Of this the 'Grain King' received 163,795 centals, Starr & Co. 12,667 centals, and the balance scattering. The truth is, the business of the port in wheat is more concentrated than ever before, and, as the margin of profit is reduced to the smallest possible limits, exporters are forced to go and buy wherever they can get it the cheapest, and thus save every farthing of expense in its handling. Barley continues in good supply, coast receipts of feed very heavy, while choice lots suited for brewing and Eastern account, are not plentiful. Corn and oats are arriving more freely, and prices shade off. Hops are held with great firmness at the rise.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Moorhead	1	A. H. Childs	3
Total	1		4

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson & Co	21	Nimick & Co	2
Chess, S. A. Co	1	Rogers & Co	1
Reese, G. & W	2	W. D. Wood	1
Isabella Fur'o	2	Lewis, G. & P	1
Lindsay & McC'g	4	Laughlin & Co's	10
Total			50

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur'o	20	S. B. & Co	1
Pgh F. & I. Co	1	Isabella Fur'o	5
Jones & L.	1	Zug & Co	2
Phillips N. & Co's	4	Mullin & Mc	1
Total			35

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, October 7, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	470 cars.	464 cars.
Hogs	189 "	167 "
Sheep	71 "	77 "
Total	710 "	708 "

CATTLE.

Of the 470 cars reported for the past week, 140 cars were through and 327 cars local against 236 cars of through, and 258 cars of local last week. Sales, 4,818 head; last week, 4,321 head.

The supply on sale the past week was the largest we have had this year, and, if we mistake not, for several years, and with largely increased offerings and a diminished demand, the market was the worst of the season. There was considerably over 300 cars on sale, of which fully one-half had to go on in first hands; there was a fair attendance of eastern buyers, but having made no money on what they bought here last week, they were, as might be expected, very heartily inclined, and, moreover, it appeared to be their desire that owners should go on with their cattle, from which it is evident that they expect to buy to much better advantage at home. Owners, as a general thing, preferred selling here, but in many cases it was not a matter of choice, but of necessity; the eastern buyers being impressed with the idea, in view of the heavy run, that they could do better at home, would not make anything like a fair offer, and shippers, much against their own will, had to go on, there was no other alternative.

Prices on all grades of butcher cattle declined 25 a30c per cwt, and even at this reduction more than half of the offerings had to be shipped on in first hands. Stock cattle and feeders, of which the supply was in excess of the demand, brought last week's prices; these grades of cattle are bought to go to the country, and consequently, are not affected by the ups and downs of the seaboard markets.

It is thought, in view of the hard market this week in connection with the State elections in Ohio and Indiana the coming Tuesday, that the run here will be considerably curtailed next week, and, if so, we may have a better market.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,450a1,600 steers	5,00a5,25
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	4,50a4,75
Fair 1,000a1,200 steers	4,00a4,25
Feeding Cattle—900a1,100 lbs	3,75a4,00
Stockers—700a800 lbs	3,00a3,50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,50a3,50
Texas and Cherokees	2,00a2,90

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, although by no means large, was fully up to the demand, and the market was quiet with but little change in prices; some salesmen reported a slight decline during the latter part of the week, but if there was any depreciation it was the value of the lower grades. Prime fat were in light supply, and were wanted at full last week's prices as the inquiry was ... for the best and the offerings were not in excess of the demand. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the demand for sheep usually falls off somewhat at this season of the year, when pork is substituted largely in place of mutton.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	4,75a5
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,4?
Good 75a80 lbs	?
Fair 70a75 lbs	?
Common 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Lambs, according to quality	?

HOGS.

The market has been firm ... though within the past ... important change in pr... to-day, the supply be... noon all ... ed up, and ... Ohio ... correspondents in ... of Chica... Nearly [one-... of hogs as considerably ... only 39 of the points report corn as ... age of 1875. Plentiful corn will make goo... hogs, and if the one is cheap the other may be expected to be cheap too.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6,50a6,75
York Hogs	6,25a6,45
Roughs	5,00a5,80

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, Oct. 7, 1876. }

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Business has been exceedingly quiet during the past week both in the crude and the product, the principal cause of which was the refusal of exporters to pay the price demanded by the combination refiners. In order to prevent the supply from accumulating too rapidly, many of the combination refineries have been stopped, and the production has been very largely curtailed thereby; only those refiners who were sold ahead or are working on home trade orders, are now in operation, and the result is the demand for the raw article has fallen off largely, as there is no disposition on the part of consumers to anticipate future wants. However, notwithstanding the present lull, the feeling prevails that it will be of short duration; exporters will be forced to commence buying again before long, and the home trade will take a large percentage of the production during the next 30 or 40 days; moreover, there is no prospect at the present writing of a decline in prices, as the combination refiners are determined to have a fair margin for profit, and to this day are certainly entitled. Exporters and speculators are unable now to manipulate the market as in former years; they have made several attempts to break down prices, but, thus far, have been unsuccessful.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,374,-906 bbls; same time last year, 862,075 bbls. Shipments of refined eastward from January 1st to date, 830,162 bbls; same time last year, 843,484 bbls.

CRUDE.

The market has undergone but little change for two or three days; United certificates, $3,40a3 42½; Union, $3,50a3,52½; immediate shipment, $3,70a3,72½.

REFINED.

Quiet and unchanged; combination refiners firm at 26c for Philadelphia or Baltimore delivery, and the indications are that the exporters will have to maintained; we continue to quote 27a28c for mixed, and 28a30 for white. Shelled Corn is scarce and firm notwithstanding the demand is light; quotable at 55a58, as to quality. Ear Corn is also in light supply and firmer; selling at 35a37 on wharf and track, 35a40c. There is a fair demand for Rye, more inquiry for Barley and the market is firmer.

OIL BARRELS.

The market has been dull all week, and prices as compared with last week, are lower; countries, $1,20 al, 25; city make, $1,30a1,35, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Keystone P Co	Peerless c w	923
N. W. Stevenson	Central c w	1,345
Total		2,277

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
American Oil Co	Brough McK & Co	51,607
SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.		
Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. A. McKee & Sons	Warden F & Co.	Phila. 250
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co.	Phila. 309
Central R Co	Central R Co	Phila. 509
Total		1,105

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The market retains the elements of considerable strength, and the current advantage of the position may be considered as well in favor of the selling interest. Supplies on the seaboard and in the interior are under close and strong control, and the evident intention of owners is to hold on stiffly for full rates until they see better reason than at present shown for change, and buyers, therefore, who want a stock have to meet the demand. There is, however, this is admitted by both the dealer and manufacturer, neither are inclined to indulge in what may be called speculative movements by purchasing in excess of wants, and only when it is shown that stocks in store require replenishing or mills are running short on material are negotiations opened. All kinds of domestic wools share alike in the firmness, but on the fine and choice selections the strength and confidence are greatest, as there seems to be little doubt of a scarcity of first-class stock. Ohio fleeces in particular are scarce, and all the best accessible lots are now held by a good control. Pulled wools firm and not overplenty. Foreign styles as a rule are still held for full rates, and not a great many lots can be found offering. Advices at hand from California report a continued firm feeling among holders on the grades, but some shading on common wools with a little more anxiety to realize shown.

The sales during the week embrace: 41,000 lbs X and XX Ohio at 45@46c; 8,000 lbs No. 1 do 49½c; 10,000 lbs do do 46c; 4,000 lbs black X, 2,000 lbs black XX, 12,000 lbs fine delaine fleeces 42½c; 10,000 lbs Western Texas, 35,000 lbs do, 12,000 lbs do on private terms; 20,000 lbs fine scoured Texas at 56@56c; 18 bags California pulled 24@25c; 5,000 lbs and 16 bags scoured do 65c; 120,000 lbs fall California at 14½@ 16½c; 12,000 lbs do do 20½c; 6,000 lbs spring California 25½c; 30,000 lbs do 20@24c; 120 bales do 26@26½c; 10,000 lbs burry black do, 70,000 lbs spring, 5,000 lbs do, 20,000 lbs Utah on private terms; 4,000 lbs Utah 28c; 3,000 lbs do 28@30c, and 25 bales Cape on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

Boston.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, October 7.—Wool is quiet, but with a fair demand from manufacturers; the sales were 1,400,000 lbs; prices were well maintained, with a firmer feeling on some grades; very small stock desirable fleeces; Ohio and Pennsylvania X and No. 1 28@41c; XX and delaine 42@45c; Michigan 37a38c; Wisconsin 35a38½c; western 38½c; combing and delaine 47½@50c; combing 45@46c; delaine fine do 41½@45c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 7, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: rather panicky; closing weak; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,09; No. 2 $1,06 5-8 cash; $1,07 1-4 November; No. 3 91a99c; rejected 72½a84. Corn: firm; November 42¾c bid cash; 42¾c bid November; 44¼c year; rejected 41¼c. Oats dull; No. 2 33¾c cash November. Rye steady at 60c. Barley dull; 80c cash; 88½c October; 86c November.

PROVISIONS—Pork: fair demand, but at lower rates; $16,70 cash; $16,50 October; $15,00a15,02½ year. Lard: steady; $10,30 cash; $9,60 November; $9 37½ year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1,10.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Flour quiet; receipts 13,000 bbls; super western and State $4,20a4,65; common to good $5,20a5,65; good to choice $5,45a5,60; white wheat extra $5,65a7,75; extra Ohio $5,25a7,50; St. Louis $5,30a8,50. Rye flour a shade easier; $4,75a5,20. Corn meal steady; western $2,75a3. Wheat dull; receipts 97,000 bushels; amber Indiana new $1,26. No. 3 Milwaukee new $1,13; No. 2 Chicago old, $1,13; do new $1,22. Rye steady. Malt dull. Barley firm; Minnesota to arrive, 95c. Oats in moderate demand; western mixed to State 29a46c. Hay firm. Hops firm, yearlings, 17a20c. Coffee steady; Rio car goes 13 1-4c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8 3-4c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 14c; refined 26c; cases 31c; naphtha 14c. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady at 34c. Eggs unchanged. Pork steady; $16,85a17. Beef unchanged; middles firm; long clear, 9 1-2a9¾c. Lard closed fairly steady, prime steam 10 3-4c. Butter steady; western 16a30c. Cheese firm at 6a12-1-2c. Whisky steady; $1,16. Corn light trade; receipts 19,000 bushels; unmerchantable 50c; do no grade 55c.

Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged. Pig Iron dull and unchanged; Russia sheeting 11 1-2c gold. Nails steady; cut $3,10; clinch $4,65a5,35; horseshoe 20a20c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Refined petroleum 49½f.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton dull at 5¼a5⅝d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales, and American 4,500. California white wheat average 10s 1d@10s 4d. Club 10s 5d@10s 8d; red western Spring 9s 2d@9s 3d; winter 9s 5d@9s 7s. Corn 25¾@26s. Oats 26@31s. Clover seed 50@55s. Refined petroleum 18½@19d; spirits 11½d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Petroleum dull; refined nominally 25¾a26c; crude held at 19c. Clover seed $10a11. Flour firm; extra $4,50a5,00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6,50a7,00. Wheat: Pennsylvania red $1,22a1,23; white $1,22a1,30. Rye: 70a71c. Corn less active; unchanged. Oats: 35a39c. Barley: $1,02. Pork firm at $17,50a18. Lard: 10¾a11c. Whisky: western $1,15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Cotton firm at 10¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; red $1,01a1,06; amber $1,06a1,15. Corn dull and nominal; white 39c; mixed 35c. Pork dull; $17,50. Bacon steady at 8a10¼a 10¾c. Lard dull at 11¼a12¼c. Whisky dull at $1,08.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 7.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady and in fair demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,23; No. 3 do. $1,14; No. 2 amber Illinois $1,26. Corn steady; high mixed 49½c; low mixed spot and October 47¾c; no grade 45c. Oats dull; Michigan 33¾c; rejected 26c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 7.—Flour nearly ... Wheat opened weak and closed ... waukee $1,15; No. 2 $1,08¾; ... Corn steady; 42½a43c. ... ve lower; No. 1 ... 38c; No. 3 36c.

St. ... n and ... at $1 ...

October 7 ...

Boston ...

Corn ste... ...la61¾c. ... rejected 4... ...

New ... Oats steady; St. Lo... ...unchang... ...phis. ... $17,50. Others

MEMPHIS, October 7.—Cotton firm at 10¼c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 2,000. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 7.—Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 7.—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee Club $1,24. Corn unchanged.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, October 7.—Cattle: receipts 500 head; shipments 3,400; market dull and prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 10,000; shipments 5,300; market fairly active and steady; sales $5,60a6,35; chiefly $5,85a6,20. Sheep: receipts 300; market steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—Hogs steady; shipping to good Yorkers $5,65a5,80; bacon $5,75a5,90. Cattle little doing and prices nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—Hogs firm; common light $5a5,60; fair to good light $5,70a6, heavy $5,75a6.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 6.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 16,000 head.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Cotton steady at 10¾a11c; futures dull, October 10 15-16a 10 3-32c; November 11a11 1-32c; December 11¾a 11 5-32c; January 11 9-32a11 5-16c; February 11 15-32c11¾c; March 11 21-32c.

SAVANNAH, October 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¼c; net receipts 3,003, gross receipts 3,605 bales; sales 1,600.

CHARLESTON, October 7.—Cotton steady; middlings 10¼c; net receipts 2,943 bales; sales 1,000; exports coastwise 184.

GALVESTON, October 7.—Cotton weak; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 3,736 bales; sales 2,038.

MOBILE, October 7.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 10c; net receipts 1,568 bales; gross receipts 1,568 bales; export coastwise 974.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Business was quiet with domestic commission houses, and the jobbing trade was less active. Cotton goods were steady and unchanged in price. Prints continue in good demand and firm. Ginghams are quiet. Dress goods are in steady request. Woolen goods move slowly. Skirts are fairly active. Shawls are quiet. Hosiery is in light demand.

Tobacco Crop.

From the circular of A. Hartshil, of Louisville, Ky., we extract the following:

A large portion of the tobacco crop has been cut and housed and the harvest is progressing as rapidly as possible. Some has already been cut green to save it from the frost. Nearly all of the crop of cutting has been secured, and both as regards quantity and quality the result is satisfactory to growers, and will be considerably in excess of the crop on the Clarksville districts, which is also turning out poorly. But the reports from other counties of Tennessee are that a very large crop of tobacco, also has been raised. Hence the loss in one locality has probably been made good in the others. The new tobacco will weigh very much more than the crop in 1875. In Missouri some farmers, fearing frost, commenced cutting while the plant was green, but no unfavorable reports come in, and the condition of the crop have been received, and it is supposed to be doing well. In Indiana and other Western States there has been no frost, and the crops will probably turn out as well as expected if the farmers have favorable weather during harvest.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 pkgs tobacco, J Fetterolf; 4 bgs feathers, Thompson & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Weller Bros; 100 bbls flour, Roberts & B; 113 h bbls 3 bdls c skins, J G Lappe; 47 bxs chimneys, 1 bbl g ware, Dalzell say & Co; 1 bx ii goods, S M Robertson; 5 bbls butter, 5 bxgs do, 1 bbls eggs, J H Loh; 5 do, Wilbert & W; 10 trcs bacon, J L Dunseath; 1 hhd tobacco, E Poersatel; 10 pkgs do, Curry & M; 10 bbls whisky, J G Speck; 5 do, J C Kiser; 3 do, K Wormser; 6 bbls whisky, C Hook; 50 trcs grease l do sausage, R Owens; 1 do, Walker, D & Co; 110 kegs lard, Graham & Co; 1 bdle

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, cool northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly and clear weather.

A Rowdy and a Robber.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning a man stopped a negro named Johnston at the corner of Federal and Pearl streets, Allegheny, and began abusing him, when the negro broke loose and ran off. A few minutes afterwards the same party stopped a white man at the same corner and demanded his money. Finding that he had none the fellow deliberately knocked him down and then ran away. The cries of the man brought several policemen to his assistance, but the foot-pad had escaped.

The School Children's Excursion.

On Saturday night the Allegheny committee of School Controllers on the children's Centennial excursion met in City Hall. It was reported that about 500 pupils from the several schools would go on Smythe's excursion to Philadelphia on the 16th. On motion a committee, consisting of Prof. Davis and Mr. Miller, was appointed to go to Philadelphia to-day and provide additional hotel accommodations. Prof. Luckey and Secretary Kehew, of the Pittsburgh Central Board of Education, also go to Philadelphia again to-day on the same mission, as it is found necessary to make further hotel arrangements for the pupils from this side, the number going being reported much larger than was anticipated.

THE MAINE STATESMAN.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine Will Speak in this City Wednesday Evening.

The following telegram was received by Chas S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee:

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 7.

Chairman Republican Committee:

I will speak in Pittsburgh next Wednesday evening, 11th inst., if you desire it. Answer here. J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Fetterman replied at once telling Mr. Blaine to come. It is not yet known where he will speak, but it will probably be in City Hall. There is no man in the United States whom the people of Allegheny county would rather hear discuss political issues of the day than Mr. Blaine, and his coming should be generally advertised so that all may know of it.

COUNTY PRISON BOARD.

Monthly Meeting—Bills Approved—Extra Meals to Prisoners—Quarterly Visiting Committee.

The Board of Prison Inspectors for the county held a regular monthly meeting Saturday evening, Judge White Chairman *pro tem.* Secretary Warner read the quarterly report of the Jail Warden, showing the number of prisoners received, discharged and on hand for the quarter ending the 1st inst.

Bills to the amount of $272.51 were ordered to be paid. The following bills, paid since the last meeting of the Board, were approved: D. Hartz, for straw and potatoes, three bills, $35.97; John Doyle, bread, $212.85; Wm. Peters, $147.33; West Penn Railroad, tickets to the Workhouse, six bills, $51.60; total bills approved by the Board, $740.26.

The matter of furnishing meals to the prisoners of the county jail was referred to the incoming quarterly committee.

The following were appointed to constitute the Visiting Committee for the ensuing quarter: Judge White, Mayor Phillips and Commissioner McClelland.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Joe. Murphy appears to-night as *Dan. O'Hara* in Fred. Marsden's play of "The Kerry Gow." In speaking of both the Cleveland *Leader* says that "the play wins its merit by legitimate means entirely free from rant or sensation. In character painting, novel and exciting situations, intense interest and dramatic acme, it will take its rank among the best dramas of the day. Mr. Joseph Murphy displays a talent which cannot fail to win success. His acting is natural, which is the highest praise that can be bestowed."

Library Hall.

"Maud Muller", with Miss Genevieve Rogers as the titular character, is the attraction at this theatre this evening. O'Shaughnessy, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, thus goes into ecstacies ever her: "Miss Genevieve Rogers is full of promise, promise already more than half ripened, even as glorious fruit or flowers are more attractive and interesting in the first blush or in the bud than in their later state of mellow fulfillment. Miss Rogers' 'Maud Muller' is sweeter, almost, than the poem on which it is founded; which fact lends to the little drama almost legendary interest. There is only wanting a little intensity, a little 'sending power' to make her equal to Clara Morris, and these things may yet be born of experience."

MR. FINLEY'S RESIGNATION.

To Mr. Geo. Finley, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter to us in the GAZETTE of the 5th inst., permit us to say that while we accept your resignation we cannot refrain from noticing some arguments, doubtless employed by you, to have a bearing on the present canvass, which we deem it our duty to do, not only in justice to ourselves, but to the party we have the honor to represent. This we hope to do with all candor and that fraternal feeling which has existed between us in the past. You, in your letter, give utterance to sentiments which you have freely expressed to the people of this country for years past, and which we believe are the honest convictions of your heart. You say: "I would gladly see abolished from our midst and from our entire land that great parent of evil, which causes the most misery, pauperism, crime and taxation—the liquor traffic. Believing the trafic in intoxicants to be a political evil, and having the sanction of statute laws for its protection, I believe also that the remedy for it is of a political nature." These you well know are the views of the Prohibition party. You further say: "An evil so wasteful of our material wealth, so destructive of the morals of our people, and the use which is doing more to debauch the rising generation, more than all others combined," must be the central idea around which a new party must gather upon the ruins of old parties. But strange to say, with these facts facing you, you have thought it your duty to abandon the *only party* upholding your sentiments, and lend your efforts in aid of or both the parties against which you admit the Prohibition party must be built—the only party to-day upholding the great principles that you say lie at the basis of "the highest moral, material and social welfare of the whole people." You are well aware that the teachings of the Prohibition party are and ever have been that each should act in the honest and conscientious regard of duty, and we are glad that you think it in obedience to this dictate, that you resign your place upon the ticket upon which you were so willingly placed, for we should be pained to think any other consideration prompted the action. But we fear it may be difficult for you to make understand how duty bids the citizen lend his aid to defeat his principles which lie so near his heart. Again, you refer to the Local Option issue as being one reason why you should pursue the course you have indicated. But if you go away, to whom will you go? You have declared we have the "Words of Truth." Did the Prohibitionists repeal that law and trample the suffrages of those more than 200,000 voters beneath their feet? We refer you for answer to your own oft-repeated declarations. You must either cooperate with the Republican or Democratic party, both of which shared the power, and with them was so divided the Legislative and Executive branches of the State Government, that neither could have repealed the Local Option law and desecrated that which the people had elected for themselves had the other party said "no." With one, or perchance both, of these parties you must operate in your withdrawal from the party of your choice—provided it had a majority. In short, you must operate with the enemies of your most cherished principles. Again, you say, "I do not wish to be a political cypher," in the Government where each citizen has a duty which he alone can perform." Very good. But there may be some difference of opinion as to what constitutes a "cypher." If to stand on the side of acknowledged right is to be a "cypher," then we fear not to be called "cyphers." But if to be with the majority is *not* to be a "cypher," then you may have to be a political oscillator in order to avoid that calamity. For example, not to be a "cypher," you must always vote with the party who won the preceding election, and then, when you cast your vote, possess no assurance that to prevent *cyphering* you must caper over to the opposing party before the next election. It is a well established fact in all political history, that all movements in the direction of right have had their way up through discouraging minorities, or, if you please, by having the courage to be called "cyphers." This much we have felt it our duty to say, that voters may not be misled by a presentation of one side of the story. In conclusion, we most cheerfully accept your resignation, feeling that we had better suffer loss than that you should not obey the voice of duty.

BY ORDER OF THE PRO. EX. COM.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoin'd in not getting what French bread they w nted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Gents' Cloth Overgaiters

and Enamel Leather Leggins at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

William Lenz,

successor to P. Schildecker, ladies' and gentlemens' dining rooms, 22 Diamond street.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the STAR BRAND.

THE TORCH BEARERS.

The South Side Demonstration.

Eight Thousand Republicansin Line—Grandest Demonstration of the Campaign—Great Enthusiasm Over the River.

The grand Republican torchlight procession on the South Side, Saturday evening, was unquestionably the largest political demonstration that has taken place in this county since the Republican turnout of 1872, during the soldiers' and sailors' reunion in this city. In point of numbers it was nearly double that of the "solid South" procession of the Saturday night previous, and the latter sinks into insignificance in a comparison for good marching and gentlemanly appearance of the men in line. The procession having been decided upon in the beginning of the week, the time was so short as to preclude the possibility of a full turnout from the country districts, and in addition to this there were two or three Republican meetings held at different points adjacent to the city which had a tendency to keep a large number of persons from participating in the procession who who would otherwise have put in an appearance and helped to swell the mighty throng.

In consequence of the tardiness of trains on the A. V. R. R. and P. R. R., on which Gen. Negley's entire division was brought to the city, there was considerale delay and the procession did not move until about half-past nine o'clock, fully an hour after the time fixed for starting, yet the vast throng of people assembled on the South Side, to see the grand demonstration, lining the sidewalks on both sides of the street from Sixteenth street to Temperanceville, notwithstanding the delay, and the extreme chilliness of the atmosphere, waited, not without some display of impatience, however, until the grand pagent had passed. The houses all along the route of procession were brilliantly illuminated and in many instances were elaborately and tastefully decorated with bunting, evergreens and Chinese lanterns, and red fire was burned profusely at different points along the line, showing that the South Side Republicans, and there are thousands of them, fully appreciated the honor done them by the grand display.

THE PROCESSION.

The several divisions formed in accordance with orders previously published, and save the slight delay referred to above there was not the slightest interruption in the arrangements. At 8 o'clock Captain Brect, of Hutchinson's battery, having moved a section of his battery to the river bank, at the south end of the Monongahela suspension bridge, commenced firing a salute of one hundred guns, which was continued throughout the evening, and at half past nine the procession moved in the following order:

Forty horsemen in neat uniform, from Union township.
Grand Marshall Hoerr in carriage.
Fifty-four aides.
Major Russell Errett and others, in carriages.

NORTH SIDE DIVISION.

Reserve Silver Cornet band.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, Pioneers, two hundred men.
Division Marshal—John Megraw and staff.
Keystone brass band.
Grand Central Pioneer Corps, of Allegheny-two hundred men.
Drum corps.
Allegheny Boys in Blue, Captain Nichols, one hundred men.
Martial band.
Second ward, Allegheny, eighty men.
Carriages containing prominent Republicans.
German Silver Cornet Band.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, one hundred men.
Second ward, Allegheny, colored, one hundred and ten men.
Walton drum corps.
Wagon decorated carrying singers.
Germania brass band.
Third ward, Allegheny, eighty men.
Junior Third ward, Allegheny, club, eighty members.
Martial Band.
Fifth ward, Allegheny, colored, seventy-five men.
Fifth ward, Allegheny, one hundred men.
Fifth ward, Allegheny, juniors, seventy-five members.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, colored, sixty men.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, juniors, thirty members.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, Hayes and Wheeler club, 120 men.
Horsemen, Ninth and Eleventh wards, Allegheny.
Masonic Brass Band.
Eleventh ward, Allegheny, two hundred men.
Sewickley, one hundred and seventy-two men.
Sewickley colored club, thirty-seven men.

EAST END RIVISION.

Division Marshal, Jas. Negley and Staff.
Twenty-third ward, one hundred men.
Martial Band.
Great Eastern Brass Band.
East End club, one hundred and forty men.
Drum Corps.
Wilkins township, eighty-nine men.
Swissvale, forty men.
Seventeenth ward Glee club.
Carriages containing residents of the Seventeenth ward.
Stahley's Brass band.
Seventeenth ward, one hundred and twenty men.
Star Drum corps.
Seventeenth ward, Co. C, seventy-five men.
Sixteenth ward, one hundred men.
Eighteenth ward Drum corps.
Eighteenth ward, seventy men.
Fifteenth ward, ninety men.
Friendship Brass band.
Fifteenth ward Solar Iron Works, seventy men.
Lawrenceville club, fifty men.
Verona borough, one hundred and forty men.
Sandy Creek' eighty-eight men.
Seventh ward, one hundred and five men.
Drum corps.
Veteran Glee club.
Fifteenth ward Juniors, eighty members.

OLD CITY DIVISION.

Eighteenth Regiment Band And Heflick's drum corps.
Errett Guards, Capt. Barr, forty members.
Division Marshal—Col. H. B. Hays and staff.
Duquesne drum corps.
First ward, sixty men.
Thirty-second ward, forty men.
Thirty-third ward, eighty men.
Martial band.
Thirtieth ward, cadets, sixty members.
Glee club.
Martial band.
Fourth ward, sixty men.
Fifth ward Glee Club.
Drum Corps.
Fifth ward, one hundred and twenty-five men.
Third ward, one hundred men.
Smoky City Drum Corps.
Sixth ward, two hundred men.
R. M. Snodgrass Glee club.
Grand Central Colored club, one hundred and fifty men.
Colored drum corps.
Eighth ward, one hundred and twenty men.
Eighth ward juniors.
Martial band.
Ninth ward, two hundred and fifty men.
Ninth ward juniors.
Eleventh ward Colored club, one hundred and twenty members.
Martial band.
Eleventh ward cadets, thirty members.
Seven horsemen.
Glee club.
St. Bridget's Cornet band.
Eleventh ward, three hundred men.
Twelfth ward, one hundred and twenty men.
Thirteenth ward Invincibles, ninety-five men.
Spence Glee club.
Fourteenth regiment drum corps.
Fourteenth ward, two hundred and twenty-five men.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION—EAST END.

Mt. Washington Cornet Band.
Division Marshal J. M. Shaffer and Staff.
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards, two hundred men.
Junior club, thirty-six members.
Twenty-sixth ward, one hundred and fifty men.
Washington Cornet Band.
Twenty-sixth ward Juniors.
St. John's Cornet Band.
Twenty-eighth ward, seventy men.
Monongahela City, ninety men.
Elizabeth Brass Band.
Elizabeth club, forty members.
Twenty-ninth ward, one hundred and twenty-five men.
Drum corps.
Elizabeth borough, one hundred men.
West Elizabeth, ninety men.
Jefferson township, fifty men.
Thirtieth ward, eighty men.
Mt. Oliver Brass Band.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION—WEST END.

Division Marshal—F. C. Negley and staff.
Chartiers valley, one hundred and fifty men.
Mansfield, one hundred men.
Thirty-fifth ward, forty-five men.
Martial band.
Thirtieth ward, cadets, sixty members.
Glee club.
Martial band.
Thirty-first ward, eighty men.
Brass band.
Thirty-third ward, eighty men.
Martial band.
Mansfield, one hundred and six men.
Company B, Mansfield colored, twenty-seven men.
West End Glee club.
Welsh association, one hundred and fifty members.
Becks Run brass band.
Welsh Glee club.
West Liberty, twenty-four men.
Heath Zouave drum corps.
Thirty-second ward, seventy-five men.

Owing to the lateness of the hour of starting the column moved very rapidly and in unusually close order, yet it required fully one hour and a half to pass a given point. The number of men in line was variously estimated at from six to ten thousand, and from the most accurate count a GAZETTE reporter could obtain there were fully eight thousand men in line, including bands, glee clubs, men in carriges etc.

THE ROUTE.

The procession moved over the following route: Down Carson street to Chestnut, along Chestnut to Harger, along Harger to Plank-road, thence to Washington pike, thence to Carson, up Carson to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Washington, up Washington to Sarah, up Sarah to Nineteenth, up Nineteenth to Jane, up Jane to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Sarah up Sarah to Thirtieth, down Thirtieth to Carson, down Carson to Tenth, where it dismissed.

The delay in starting combined with the long route over which the procession moved detained the boys until a very late hour. One or two clubs from a distance fell out of line before the route had been completed, but the greater portion of them marched over it without a word of complaint.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Supreme Court.

(*Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxton and Woodward.*)

On motion of Hon. H. H. McCormick, Frank Gunnison, Esq., of Erie county, was duly qualified and admitted.

The argument in the case of Mary Vick, administratrix, vs. Arthurs, was resumed by McCormick for plaintiff in error and C. Taylor contra.

Miller vs. Munhall, error to Common Pleas No. 2, was argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and C. B. M. Smith contra.

Thompson et al. vs Thompson. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, was argued by Samuel C. Schoyer for plaintiff in error and Kirker contra.

The appeal of the South Side Cemetery et al. and the appeal of R. H. Palmer in the matter of the estate of J. V. Reed, deceased, were *non-prossed*, because of the absence of counsel.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.*)

Stewart Armstrong vs. Wm. Boyd. Eugene M. O'Neill was appointed master.

In the case of John Nickle and wife vs. John Lang and wife a rule was granted on plaintiffs to show cause why John Lang should not be released from imprisonment.

Wm. Shuff, election assessor of the Second district, Fourth ward, Allegheny, was directed to assess Patrick Rea at twenty-three others, and have them placed on the list of taxables.

Annie W. Reno, by her next fr[iend] Henderson E. Davis, vs. John L. [Rei]le on defendant to show cause why she should not pay a monthly allowance [to] wife for the support of herself an[d] children, while this suit is pending.

J. Harvy Robb, committee of Annie M. Hare, lunatic, was discharged at his own petition, and Lewis W. Horne was appointed in his place.

Arthur Allen, Thos. Neely, R. D. Nicholson and David Dines, on motion of C. S. Fetterman, were directed to assess a number of persons.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge White.*)

Elsassor et al., for use of O. H. P. Williams vs. Chas. Haid. Order for judgment against garnishee.

John Ferst vs. F. Flacke. Report confirmed absolutely.

Wm. Schwartz vs. Abraham Campbell, John A. Fox., Esq., was appointed master in equity to take testimony and pass upon exceptions to Receiver's account; also to state an account between the parties and report.

James C. Monroe vs. Thomas. Backhouse. B. C. Christy appointed master and examiner.

Goodman et al. vs. Goldsmith. Sheriff ordered to sell goods on six days' notice.

Ella Simpson by her next friend vs. Wm. Simpson, libel in divorce, Subpœna awarded.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Jno. H. Schmidt, minor. Wm. Langkamp, Sr., appointed guardian.

Estate of Thomas Keefe, deceased. Certiorari to John Keefe, awarded, to show cause why he should be removed as admin istrator.

Estate of E. N. Davis, deceased. Time for return of sale extended to October 21.

Alfred Oreland, et al. The appointment of John Simmons as guardian was evoked.

Estate of Leonard Zobel, deceased. Return to order of sale confirmed nisi.

Estates of Geo. Gray and Samuel McKinley, deceased. Widows' appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of R. J. Dickey, deceased. Report of sales presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Mary A. Johnson et al. Isaac Moore appointed guardian.

Estate of Eliza A. Hoffman, deceased. Sales confirmed absolutely.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

George Jones, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Gillian Flick, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Fred. Opperman, convicted of assault and battery on oath of Gustav Mompere, was fined five dollars and costs.

Mary Snowden, colored, convicted of adultery on oath of Catharine Truby, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs and sent to the Workhouse nine months.

Chris. Kruse, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of John Irwin, and convicted of unlawful cutting, was fined ten dollars and costs and sent to jail ten days.

Peter Rice, convicted of forcible entry, on oath of Thos. Jones, Jr. Sentence suspended.

Trial list for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frank Callahan,	B. Meehan,
Samuel Lizelle,	John Waxtor, alias
J. R. Bradley,	Reddy,
Thos. Giles,	David Hansell,
James Martin,	Lizzie Coates,
Killen & Miller,	Gottlelb Gamber et al.
James Neiroth,	William Storr,
John Schwan,	John Boyd,
Gottlieb Gantz,	Geo. Beilstein,
James Mullen,	James McCarty.
J. B. Scott,	

Court Brevities

A WRIT OF ERROR having been taken out in the case of Fred. Meyers, convicted of the murder of Adam Dorn, the case will come up for argument during the present term of the Supreme Court.

PROCEEDINGS were instituted in Common Pleas Court No. 1 Saturday by Henry Hoffman and wife, against Patrick Morrow to recover damages in the sum of $500 for slander. It is alleged that defendant made false and malicious statements derogatory to the reputation of plaintiff's wife. A *capias* was issued.

JOSEPH MORGANSTERN filed a petition in the U. S. District Court Saturday for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and Morris Morgansten filed a petion for the adjudication of himself and co-partner, Nathan Morganstern. The bankrupt firm was engaged in the business of importing and jobbing millinery goods and notions, at No. 42 Fifth avenue, and had an extensive trade.

A PETITION was presented in the Quarter Sessions Court Saturday from residents of the first district, Twenty-seventh ward, asking that the place of holding elections in said district be changed from the school house to the office of 'Squire Hartman, where it was formerly held. The reasons set forth were that some of the people democratic voters could not well go so far as the school house to vote; besides, the 'squire's office was the most central. The Sheriff's proclamation being already published, it was too late to make the change, and the petition was withdrawn.

A WRIT of *ludicrous proceeding* was granted Saturday on the petition of John Kerr, one of the informers in the oil barrel cases, in which the bills were ignored by the Grand Jury and the prosecutors directed to pay the costs, and who in default of payment were committed to the county jail. The petition upon which the writ was granted sets forth that the evidence presented to the Grand Jury clearly sustained all the charges made against the defendants; that petitioner is not the prosecutor, but that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is, and he, Kerr, is merely the agent; he is not a criminal and is guilty of no criminal offense, and the Legislature has no power to pass a law by which the Court can commit a person to jail who has been guilty of no criminal offense. He claims that such a law is clearly in violation of the bill of rights of the new Constitution. The writ is returnable this morning at 10 o'clock.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

WORKINGMEN'S EXCURSION TO PHILADELPHIA AND BACK. ONLY DOLLARS. TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Privilege of stopping at Washington.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The only direct line to Philadelphia via Washington.
Time as quick as any other route.
If you want comfort, safety and speed, TRAVEL BY
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
SPECIAL TRAIN THURSDAY, OCT. 12, At 8:15 A. M.

PITTSBURGH HOT FURNACE.

100 Per Cent. Saved.

The Pittsburgh Hot Air Furnace manufactured by L. Peterson, Jr., & Co., comes nearer being perfect in construction than any yet introduced and the most simple in detail. For cleanliness it is equal to the best and for economy it has no equal. Five bushels of fine slack will run it twenty-four hours, and make sufficient hot air to warm six rooms and hall. Thus you see that allowing the necessity of using it. Six months in the year, you would use nine hundred bushels of slack, at four cents, thirty-six dollars, instead of a thousand bushels of coal, which would cost seventy dollars, by using the ordinary grate, without taking in consideration the labor of carrying in coal and carrying out ashes. Jas. Reno, 19 Federal street, Allegheny, is the agent. Call and see one set up.

William Lenz,

successor to P. Schildecker, confectionery and restaurant, 22 Diamond street.

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

Uppers, Findings and Shoemakers' Tools, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.
GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

PITTSBURGH DISPLAYS.

How the Big Show Looked to an Observant Correspondent—Some Awards to Our Manufacturers—The Displays which Represent Us—An Interesting Description of a Notable Display.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1876.

Well, Messrs. Editors, I have visited the Centennial grounds. I have repeatedly traversed "Main Building," "Machinery Hall," "Government Building," "Agricultural Hall," "Women's Pavillion," and some of the minor places which abound and are spread over many acres of the surpassingly beautiful grounds. I say I have *visited* these, but have not *seen* them, nor can any one see them in all their wonderful detail in months, much less in the few days that I have been lost in the vast labyrnth of products of all countries. I looked a whole day for the Pittsburgh display, and I sought the Judge's office for a list of awards to Pittsburgh exhibitors, but found them unwilling to show any record of their action further than that medals had been awarded to everybody whose exhibition was deemed at all respectable. The diplomas to be hereafter issued will explain on their face for what they are given, so that the public are not yet to know, but must wait for the *diplomas* to know whose exhibits are deemed of superior excellence; very many who have received medals will not receive diplomas. Exhibitors to whom diplomas shall be granted will be authorized to make any use of them by publication or otherwise they see proper. I noticed in the GAZETTE and also in the *Chronicle*, some days ago, a list of medals granted to Pittsburgh exhibitors, in which the name of Brown & Co., of the Wayne Iron Works, was omitted. On investigation I learn that a first prize medal *and diploma* are to be given to this firm for "U. S. Iron Boiler Plates and Bars." This firm exhibited only their "U. S." brand of iron, the space allowed to them precluding any adequate display of their other noted brands of both iron and steel. It is all the more honorable to them that upon a single exhibit of only one, albeit the most celebrated of their brands, the judges have awarded the highest honors in competition with all countries. I hope before leaving to be able to write of several others of the important exhibitors from Pittsburgh,—such as Hussey, Wells & Co., C. G. Hussey & Co., Miller, Barr & Parkin, Jones & Laughlin, and others who have done so much to honor and make known the manufacturing character of Pittsburgh. I failed to find any one on the spot to furnish me with suitable data [to] mention as is due to the great exhibitors. I find in the *and Manufacturer*, Brother Jobe.

The meeting was entertained until half-[past] o'clock by able and effective [speech]es by J. C. Newmyer, Major [Fitz]simmons, [and] offered

I send a [copy] to make of it. [Resolved], That [we] means in our power to [elect] Republican strength of Wilkins on the 7th of November, but only for national candidates, but for the *entire* local ticket.

Resolved, That we are opposed to turning out crippled Union soldiers from the subordinate positions at Washington or elsewhere, and putting in their places rebel soldiers who did their utmost to destroy the Union and free government; and we will not lend our sanction to that outrage by casting our ballots for a Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Turtle Creek Martial Band was present, and aroused the quiet neighborhood with stirring music.

NEWS FROM BUTLER.

The Republicans of St. Joe, Butler county, had a pole raising Thursday afternoon, which was largely attended. The St. Joe Hayes and Wheeler club was out, and clubs from Butler, Karns City and Great Belt were also in attendance. After the pole was up a meeting was organized, which was addressed by Col. Thompson, of Butler, and David Kirk, Esq., of this city. In the evening a gas pipe was run up the pole and attached to a gas well, and the surrounding country was lighted up with natural gas.

MEETING AT RIVERTON.

A very large meeting was held Saturday night at Riverton station, McKeesport. The meeting was called to order by W. A. Hunsicker, Esq., on whose motion Mr. Inkseep was chosen Chairman, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, after which the meeting was addressed by S. P. Fulton, John H. Kerr and R. S. Frazer, Esqs. The McKeesport Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, numbering one hundred men and the Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry to the number of forty were in attendence. Also the Glee Club, which sang several patriotic songs.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CALIFORNIA.

California, Pa., was the scene of the grandest demonstration that has taken place in Washington county, on last Saturday evening. At two o'clock P. M. the crowd assembled to witness the raising of a pole over two hundred feet long, with a streamer thirty feet, and a flag twenty-eight feet. The torchlight procession was truly grand, two hundred torches and two hundred transparencies, with banners, flags, California Glee Club and carriages with speakers in line after parade. The meeting was addressed by J. G. Wood, Esq., of Monongahela, Pa., and Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Monongahela City—the old man, eloquent.

DEMONSTRATION AT WEST NEWTON.

On Friday evening last the marching club of West Newton invited the clubs from the surrounding country to visit that borough. Quite a number accepted the invitation. There were upwards of five hundred men in line. After marching through the streets of the borough the procession halted before the warehouse annexed to the paper mills of General Markle. Mr. J. F. Kreps, was called to preside, and was assisted by a long list of Vice Presidents. On taking the chair Mr. Kreps made quite a vigorous speech which was received with prolonged cheering. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Buckley, Joseph S. Haymaker and John S. Lambie, Esqs.

The borough of West Newton is thoroughly aroused and will give a large Republican majority. The marching clubs expect to visit Pittsburgh and take part in our coming parades.

MEETING AT BRIDGEVILLE.

A enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Bridgeville Friday night, of which Captain John Gilfillan was President, Messrs. Alex. Miller and Jacob Jordan Vice Presidents, and Dr. David Donaldson Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Russel Errett and Hon. R. B. Carnahan, whose arguments against the restoration of the Confederate Democracy to power created a marked impression on the attentive and intelligent audience.

RALLY AT HARMARSVILLE.

On Saturday evening an enthusiastic Republican rally was held at Harmarsville. The meeting organized with the following officers: President, George T. Frazier; Vice Presidents, George Barke, John Wenzell, Wm. Carson, Alfred Quinette, Joseph Hancock and James Patterson; Secretary, James R. Frazier. Stirring speeches were made by General A. Blakeley, W. C. Stillwagon and H. A. Collier, Esqs. A magnificent pine pole, 150 feet high, was raised, and a handsome flag floating to the breeze. There were at least 2,000 people present.

FALL STYLES.

Novelties in Cloaks, Fancy Wraps and Costumes.

We have just opened a fresh supply of newest and choicest things in French and American Cloaks, Wraps and Polonaise.

Attention is invited to the following:

Camel's Hair Wrap with Feather Trimming.

Silk Matalasse fancy Shoulder Wrap with Fur and Feather Trimming.

Silk Cloak with Quilted Silk Lining and Fur Trimming.

Silk Cloak with Fur Lining.

Silk Circular or Carriage Wrap, with Fur Lining.

Silk Damasse Cloak with long Fur Trimming.

Silk and Wool Matalasse, Basket and Diagonal Cloth Cloaks and Shoulder Wraps, in a great variety of Shapes and all sizes, richly trimmed.

Black Camel's Hair Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with folds of Silk and Fringe.

Brown Camel's Hair Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with wide Mohair Braid.

Black Wool Matalasse Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with narrow Mohair Braid.

Dark Gray and Plum Cheviot Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with wide Mohair Braid to match.

Dark Blue Basket Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with Silk.

Dark Brown Basket Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with Silk.

Black Cheviot Cloth and Cashmere Polonaise, trimmed with folds of Silk and Fringe.

Myrtle Green Camel's Hair Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with Cardinal and Myrtle Mixed Braid.

Alhambra Cloth Polonaise in Dark Blue, Brown and Green, with fancy mixtures, trimmed with Silk, made up after latest French models.

Overskirts and Jackets in Dark Brown, Myrtle and Blue.

Misses' Sacques and long Cloaks in Dark Blue, Brown and Black, in all sizes.

All of which are now on exhibition at our Retail Store, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

JOS. HORNE & Co.

Boston Clothing House.

The winter stock is now open and ready for examination. The styles and prices will be found satisfactory. Gentlemen, or boys, desiring stylish suits or single garments should pay a visit of inspection to this house, 95 Smithfield street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

Heel Protector,

to keep socks or stockings from wearing out at the heel, for sale by C. H. Dietrich, 160 Smithfield street.

Business Men

desiring a first-class dinner down town, go to William Lenz, successor to P. Schildecker, 22 Diamond street.

Dressing, Bronze, Laces,

Cork Soles, Button Hooks, Bows for Slippers, ect., at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Doings in and About the Cities.

Captain Erwin's Company A, of the Thirty-sixth ward Hayes and Wheeler battalion, while on its way to join the South Side procession Saturday night, was presented with one of the handsomest silk flags that has yet been elevated during the campaign. Mr. A. H. Weaver made the presentation speech. The money to purchase the flag was procured through the sole efforts of Mrs. Mollie Walters and Miss Tillie Kasenberger.

Hon. James G. Blaine will speak in old City Hall, this city, Thursday evening.

There is a "fraction" in the Democratic ranks on the South Side. Dr. Kerr, a war Democrat, has been appointed Marshal of a procession, and the "solid South" men "kick" and say the troops will not turn out.

Professor Howard Day and William D. Foster' Esq., two of the foremost colored men of the State, will address a meeting on Thursday evening, October 12, at a place to be announced hereafter

It is rumored that Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., will take the stump this week for Hayes and Wheeler. We hope the rumor may prove true, and promise Mr. M. an old fashioned reception.

The Republican County Executive Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at the Twenty-first ward stand on Thursday evening. The meeting was called to order by J. C. Flack, Esq., with the following officers:

President—Mathew Edwards.

Vice President—John S. Miller, W. J. Lafferty, George W. Bittner, Samuel Nelson, F. M. Armstrong, George Finley, C. C. Bacon, Jacob Hartmann, Harry Mosely, John Woolslayer, John Clark, Dr. Marshall.

Secretaries—Chas. Meskimens, Geo. Bradley, Jno. Beall, Elijah Corben.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. John C. Newmeyer and J. Vannote, Esq., and there was some good singing by the Thirty-first ward glee club. The East End marching clubs were in attendance.

MEETING AT SWISSVALE.

The Republicans of Swissvale, Wilkins township, were out in full force Friday evening, and had a large and spirited meeting at their school house. An organization was effected as follows:

President—Jas. E. Dickson.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Coulingwood, Dr. C. Gladdon, Robert Bamsey and Chas. Stewart.

Secretaries—S. F. McKelvy and A. L. Jobe.

The meeting was entertained until half-o'clock by able and effective [speech]es by J. C. Newmyer, Major [Fitz]simmons, [and] offered

were the [follow]*Resolved*, That [we] means in our power to [elect] Republican strength of Wilkins on the 7th of November, but only for national candidates, but for the *entire* local ticket.

Resolved, That we are opposed to turning out crippled Union soldiers from the subordinate positions at Washington or elsewhere, and putting in their places rebel soldiers who did their utmost to destroy the Union and free government; and we will not lend our sanction to that outrage by casting our ballots for a Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Turtle Creek Martial Band was present, and aroused the quiet neighborhood with stirring music.

NEWS FROM BUTLER.

The Republicans of St. Joe, Butler county, had a pole raising Thursday afternoon, which was largely attended. The St. Joe Hayes and Wheeler club was out, and clubs from Butler, Karns City and Great Belt were also in attendance. After the pole was up a meeting was organized, which was addressed by Col. Thompson, of Butler, and David Kirk, Esq., of this city. In the evening a gas pipe was run up the pole and attached to a gas well, and the surrounding country was lighted up with natural gas.

MEETING AT RIVERTON.

A very large meeting was held Saturday night at Riverton station, McKeesport. The meeting was called to order by W. A. Hunsicker, Esq., on whose motion Mr. Inkseep was chosen Chairman, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, after which the meeting was addressed by S. P. Fulton, John H. Kerr and R. S. Frazer, Esqs. The McKeesport Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, numbering one hundred men and the Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry to the number of forty were in attendence. Also the Glee Club, which sang several patriotic songs.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CALIFORNIA.

California, Pa., was the scene of the grandest demonstration that has taken place in Washington county, on last Saturday evening. At two o'clock P. M. the crowd assembled to witness the raising of a pole over two hundred feet long, with a streamer thirty feet, and a flag twenty-eight feet. The torchlight procession was truly grand, two hundred torches and two hundred transparencies, with banners, flags, California Glee Club and carriages with speakers in line after parade. The meeting was addressed by J. G. Wood, Esq., of Monongahela, Pa., and Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Monongahela City—the old man, eloquent.

DEMONSTRATION AT WEST NEWTON.

On Friday evening last the marching club of West Newton invited the clubs from the surrounding country to visit that borough. Quite a number accepted the invitation. There were upwards of five hundred men in line. After marching through the streets of the borough the procession halted before the warehouse annexed to the paper mills of General Markle. Mr. J. F. Kreps, was called to preside, and was assisted by a long list of Vice Presidents. On taking the chair Mr. Kreps made quite a vigorous speech which was received with prolonged cheering. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Buckley, Joseph S. Haymaker and John S. Lambie, Esqs.